

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE INDICATED BY ACTIVITY TODAY

New Haven Reported to Intend Shortening of Line to New York by Shift Toward Worcester.

## EXPRESSES TO LYNN

Hyde Park Grade Crossing Report of Expenses Writes Last Chapter in Great Improvement.

Great activity is reported today in Boston railroad circles.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will, according to well-informed quarters, change its main line from the present Providence route to the Hartford-Waterbury line, thus shortening the running schedule to New York by at least half an hour.

Simultaneously the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn road announces the purchase of property bordering on the Saugus river, the understanding being that the land is acquired to further the project of a Lynn-Boston express service.

Today, also, the auditors of the New Haven filed a report concerning the expenses of the Hyde Park grade crossings, thus writing the final chapter of an important improvement.

Inquiries made today at the Boston offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad resulted in neither confirmation nor denial of the report that the road contemplates the change of the main line from the present Providence route to the Hartford-Waterbury (Conn.) line, thus shortening the present running schedule by 30 minutes. This proposition would mean the practical abandonment of Providence and New Haven in the matter of fast service in favor of Worcester, Hartford and Waterbury.

The inception of this change probably was in the great improvement work that the New Haven, in conjunction with the Boston & Albany, at present is doing at Worcester and what it has practically completed at Waterbury.

The elimination of grade crossings and the construction of larger and additional facilities at these points, make possible faster running time. The Worcester route has been gaining in favor steadily and more trains are now being run via that city than through Providence in comparison with past years.

Several weeks ago it was reported, without specific denial, on the part of the New Haven company, that one object of the opening of the new tunnel at Providence was that it would allow better train service between Providence and Fall River, and that it was the intention to develop a fast service between Providence or other points along Cape Cod and New York city. If such a service were instituted and the Boston-New York trains were run by way of Wiliamantic, Hartford and Waterbury, the Cape Cod service would still take care of Providence and the Shore Line cities and give fast New York connection.

Practically the first "quick" service between New York and Boston was over the "Air Line," through Willimantic, instead of by the Shore line, which has had all the fast trains in recent years. The Air Line was developed by the New York & New England railroad, which started a train of white cars from either terminus at 3 p.m., and put them through in six hours. The route then

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## WEEK'S CARNIVAL IN TAUNTON FOR FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

Opens Monday With a Big Parade and Address of Welcome by Mayor; Tuesday Will Be Confetti Day and There Will Be a Baby Show on Wednesday.



FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS, TAUNTON, MASS.

Left to right—Second Assistant Chief Charles L. Manter, Third Assistant Chief Joseph R. Holt, Captain Edward Barlow, Alfred J. Josselyn of Ladder 2.

TAUNTON, Mass.—One of the red-letter events in the history of the Taunton fire department opens on Monday. It is to be a carnival for the benefit of the relief fund. Taunton is ablaze with decorations, and the city officials are busy planning to entertain the thousands of guests who are expected.

The opening will be marked by a large street parade Monday evening. The fire department will make up the first division and will be followed by the carnival attractions, which consist of a Wild West show, two circuses, three hundred performers, and merchants' display wagons and floats. Several societies will be in line, while manufacturers of fire department supplies will have automobiles, apparatus and all kinds of fire wagons in line. The veteran firemen and their hand engine will make up the rear division. Chief Fred A. Leonard will be the chief marshal.

The carnival will be in full blast during the entire week, the program being as follows: Monday, opening and parade; Tuesday, confetti day; Wednesday, baby show and merchants' day; Thursday, firemen's day; Friday, county day; Saturday, Taunton's day. Mayor Edgar L. Crossman will deliver the welcoming address and in company with the city council will review the parade. Many invited guests will be present and a letter from President Taft will be read.

The committee is as follows: John L. Rankin, chairman; Engineer William H. Wilson, Lieut. Charles E. Caswell, William Jones, John Conley, Capt. Henry White, Alfred Josselyn, Lieut. Alonzo Dow, Charles E. Finnegan, Capt. Edward Barlow, Chief Leonard, Second Assistant Chief Charles L. Manter, Third Assistant Chief Holt and Capt. Winfield Knight.

## NEW INTERVENTION IN MOROCCO SAID TO BE IMPENDING

TANGIER, Morocco—Recent events in the Rif country make the internal situation in Morocco sufficiently unsettled to occasion the belief here that international intervention cannot long be delayed.

Whether Roghi is actually master of Fez is not yet certain, but today Mulai Hafid is helpless and virtually a prisoner in the capital, and Mulai el Kelkar, brother of the Sultan, who has been proclaimed Sultan in Zemur, is advancing at the head of a large force on Mequinez.

The foreign board is without money and as it refuses to give security for a loan, negotiations for which have been going on in Paris, the eventual seizure of the customs by the exasperated creditors is being discussed as an early probability.

MADRID—The Spanish government contemplated despatching 8000 troops into the Rif region, but it is officially declared that the trouble at Melilla is purely local and does not affect its relations with Mulai Hafid.

While the immediate cause was an ambush laid by the tribesmen for the purpose of seizing prisoners for exchange for Moors arrested by the Spaniards, the acute situation goes back many months. Spaniards had opened two mines 15

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

## U. S. ARMY OFFICE RECEIVES REPORT

Lieutenant-Colonel Burr to Submit Finding After Reviewing Chamber of Commerce Letter.

The communication sent by President James J. Storrow of the Boston Chamber of Commerce relative to the proposed changes in the Charles river bridges on the Boston & Maine railroad has been received at the office of Lieut.-Col Edward Burr, who is in charge of the local United States army engineers bureau. Colonel Burr is absent from the city inspecting lighthouses and will not return until next week.

When he returns he will finish drafting his report on the bridge question and submit it to the army engineer board. The board then will meet in this city and after considering the local report will incorporate it in the final one that will be sent to Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson.

## BOYS READY TODAY FOR TESTS FOR FREE TECH SCHOLARSHIPS

Three hundred and seventeen boys today are preparing for the final examinations for the 80 free scholarships provided by the state for entrance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The time for filing applications for free scholarships expired Thursday when 189 boys had expressed their desire to attend the Boston school, while 128 state that they would be pleased to attend the Worcester institution.

Each year the state Legislature appropriates a sum of money for each of these schools, upon condition that each shall provide 40 free scholarships, or one for each senatorial district in the state, although the senators representing these districts have no voice in the selection of the boy to receive the scholarship, the

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

## DISCUSSING WAY TO END MOSQUITO

Members of the boards of health in Lynn, Malden, Saugus, Medford, Chelsea and Revere are meeting this afternoon at Young's Hotel for the purpose of discussing methods by which the multiplication of mosquitoes on the Lynn marshes may be minimized.

Invitations to this meeting were sent out by the Chelsea board of control. Dinner at 1:30 p. m. was followed by informal discussion.

DESTROY SMUGGLED FINERY.

NEW YORK—Under instructions from the secretary of the treasury, Collector Loeb ordered the destruction of \$1000 worth of smuggled cigarette cases from South America, seized at this port last spring.

A plan to open a permanent association office was deferred until next year.

## STRIKERS APPOINT PEACE COMMITTEE AT MASS MEETING

Fifteen Conference Selected to Present Grievances of Men to the Pressed Steel Car Company.

PITTSBURG—At a mass meeting held by the striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company on the Indian Mound this morning it was decided to name a committee of 15 men to present the grievance of the workmen to officials of the company. The committee will come to the city this afternoon in an endeavor to talk over the men's differences with the company.

The streets have now regained their normal orderly appearance, as the result of ceaseless patrolling by the state constabulary troopers and an overwhelming display of armed force.

Although apparently returned to passiveness, the feeling among the company's employees was emphasized this morning when 150 workmen employed in the plant putting the finishing touches to orders for the Hudson tunnel, New York, threw down their tools and quit work.

Two street cars carrying office employees of the company were held up at Nichol avenue and George street this morning by strike sympathizers and their occupants were forced to alight.

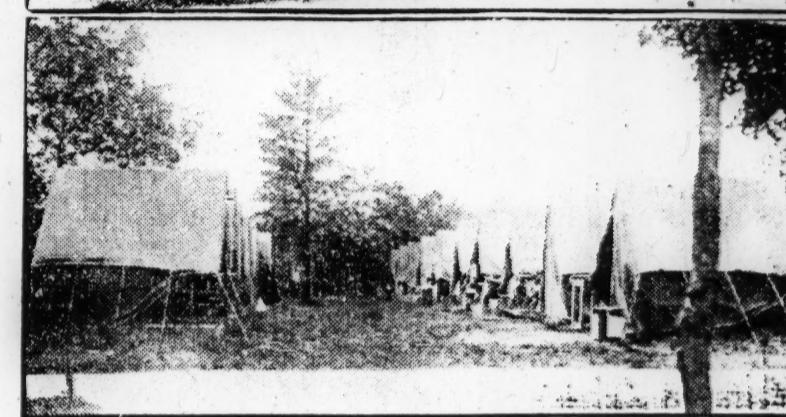
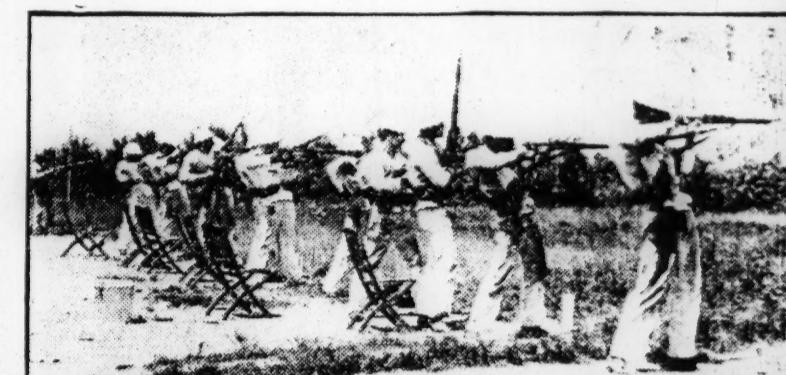
The first car was held up at 7:50 o'clock. It had about 20 passengers on board, mostly office employees of the company.

After an inspection of the car to see that there were no steel workers on board, the car was allowed to proceed, but the office employees were forced to alight and were told they must not attempt to enter the plant, even to do clerical work in the office.

A score of prospective admirals of the United States navy are encamped on the Bay State Military Rifle Association range in Wakefield putting in about 10

## NAVAL CADETS AT WAKEFIELD PRACTISE FOR PRIZE SHOOTING

Annapolis Academy Boys Working Daily on Rifle Range to Prepare Themselves for Camp Perry Contests and Are Under Military Discipline.



MARKSMEN AND CAMP AT RIFLE RANGE, WAKEFIELD.

The upper picture shows a squad of Massachusetts militiamen practising at the range. The lower picture is one street in a militia camp at Wakefield, showing conditions identical with those under which the naval cadets are now encamped there.

hours' hard work every day fitting themselves to take a place among the prize-winners in the national military rifle range in Wakefield putting in about 10

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

## CAMBRIDGE ARMY HOME IS ALLOWED

Permit Granted Today for New Salvation Building, but Members Are Willing to Sell Site.

President Taft Believes That

Charles R. Crane, Large Manufacturer, Well Fitted for Post in Orient.

WASHINGTON—President Taft believes he has finally secured just the right man for the post of minister to China to succeed W. W. Rockhill. Charles R. Crane, the organizer of Crane & Co. of Chicago, is the man, and if the Chinese government like him he will get the job.

The following statement was issued at the White House this morning:

"The President expects to appoint Charles R. Crane, the organizer of Crane & Co., a large manufacturing firm of Chicago, as minister to China. Mr. Crane is one of the ablest business men of this country, and the President is delighted to be able to get him for this place, which he regards as most important."

"Mr. Crane has had a large experience in foreign affairs and has been 17 times to Russia and speaks Russian. His uncle, Professor Williams, was professor of Chinese at Yale and wrote a book on China. The President has communicated with Mr. Crane and he has said he would accept, and the Chinese government is now being advised."

"In view of the active policy of the state department in endeavoring to secure commercial opportunity in China the President has endeavored to secure exactly the right type of representative for that mission."

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## WILL ERECT MEMORIAL TO PILGRIMS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Original Departure of Mayflower and Speedwell Made from That City—Citizens Encouraged by Contributions for Monument to Be Constructed Near Quay.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—The earliest appeals for funds wherewith to erect Southampton's memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers having met with response to the extent of more than 70 pounds, the success of the memorial scheme is thereby assured. It only remains to be seen to what extent contributions will be forthcoming from both sides of the Atlantic. Whatever form the memorial may take, there is a distinct sentiment in favor of placing a monument commemorating the historic event upon the quay from which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed.

A new impetus has been given the movement by the enterprise displayed by the community of Amsterdam in raising a fund for a memorial commemorating the sojourn of the Pilgrims in and their departure from their place of refuge in the Low Countries.

It was from Southampton, on Aug. 15, 1620, that the original departure from England was made by the Pilgrims of the Mayflower's and Speedwell's companies, although a mishap to the Speedwell twice caused turning back.

The final departure of the Mayflower was from Plymouth. It was at Southampton, indeed, that John Carver arranged for the provisioning and equipping of the Pilgrim band, then resident in Leyden in the Netherlands, whose deputy he was, and when Robert Cushman had engaged the Mayflower in London for the transportation of the colonists that vessel proceeded to the port of Southampton, which was made the rendezvous of those voluntary exiles.

Southampton's interest in the Pilgrim fathers, therefore, is direct and unaffected. Further, John Alden, hero of Longfellow's charming and romantic "Courtship of Miles Standish," was a Southampton artisan, a cooper by trade. Having been hired by the outfitters of the expedition to bear a hand in the fitting out of the two ships when they lay in Southampton Water, and "being a hopeful young man," he was invited to join the little emigrant band.

For these local as well as for larger reasons of patriotism the loyal Southampton folk would rescuse from the possibility of oblivion the connection of their good town with the modest heroes that had such momentous consequences.

A provisional committee has been organized, with the mayor of Southampton, Councillor R. G. Oakley, as chairman and including the sheriff of Southampton, Councillor H. J. Weston, and the town clerk, R. R. Linthorne and an array of prominent citizens, including colonels, clergymen, aldermen, councillors, professors, baronets, bachelors and masters of arts and doctors of laws. Col. A. W. Swain, United States consul at Southampton, has a place on the committee. His honor the mayor is treasurer as well as chairman and Dr. F. J. C. Hearshaw, Hartley University College, Southampton, is secretary. All remittances should be sent to the honorary treasurer of the fund, the mayor of Southampton municipal buildings, Southampton. Other communications respecting the memorial should be addressed to the "honorable secretary, Prof. F. J. C. Hearshaw, M. A., LL. D., Hartley University College, Southampton."

"It is amazing," says the committee, "that an event of such eminent historical importance as the sailing of the Mayflower should have been left so long without any memorial in Southampton. Britons who look with pride upon the early colonial ventures of their ancestors,

### Foreign Briefs

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Governor Post returned to San Juan Thursday from the United States.

HAMBURG—The story that Germany had served notice of expulsion upon eight of the visiting American marksmen who now here is not correct.

NIMES, France—The monument erected to Bernard Lazare, the first defender of Alfred Dreyfus, has been demolished.

### THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vaudville.  
OPHEUM—The Ensign.

NEW YORK  
AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
AFERL GARDENS—"A Gentleman From Broadway"—The Midnight Sons.  
HAMMERSHIE'S—Vaudville.  
HERK'S SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—  
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."  
WEBER'S—"The Climax."

CHICAGO  
AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
COLONIAL—"The Underdog."  
GARRICK—"The Blue Moon."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Gentleman from Mississippi."  
ILLINOIS—Theatrical  
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.  
MANHATTAN—The Yankee Conflict in Shakespeare.  
STUDIEBAR—The Candy Shop.

and Americans who regard with affectionate veneration the founders of their great federation must equally desire to see so notable an incident suitably commemorated. Here is an occurrence that was big with destiny—one of those cardinal events on which the fate of both the Old and the New World turned. Its story is full of romantic interest and dramatic contrast; the greatness of its consequences set off in effective relief its lowly and inconspicuous enactment. To commemorate the Pilgrim Fathers all may join irrespective of nationality or creed. For the Pilgrim Fathers, unlike some of their contemporaries and successors, showed a sweet reasonableness in their independence, and a wide tolerance in their zeal for liberty, which disarm—as it is in their own day disarm—antagonism. They manifested a love for England and the English name which endears them to their kindred in the old country; they showed a vigor, a patience, a courage, a faith which command the enduring reverence of the citizens of the republic which they helped to found. They stand high above the unhappy controversies which embitter the lives of their successors; and Britons and Americans alike can gather in affection and esteem both on the rock of Plymouth where they landed, and on the quay from which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed.

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Having been hired by the outfitters of the expedition to bear a hand in the fitting out of the two ships when they lay in Southampton Water, and "being a hopeful young man," he was invited to join the little emigrant band.

A vote of no confidence, moved by the

## The Duke of York's School Is Moved to Dover

Chelsea, Eng., Loses Institution Founded in Eighteen Hundred and One for Sons of Soldiers.

LONDON—One of the two most familiar landmarks of Chelsea is the Duke of York's Military School, founded in 1801 by the Duke of York, for the sons of soldiers. No one can reside in Chelsea for long without meeting the "Dukies," generally marching briskly through the streets with a bright, quick step and energetic swing of the arm.

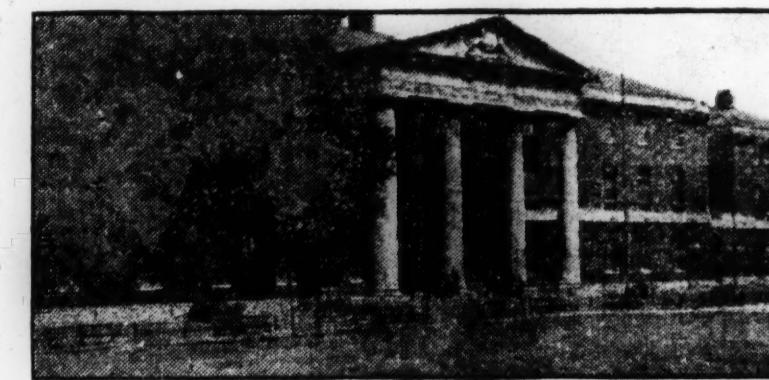
Yesterday about 400 of the boys departed for their homes and the remainder moved to their new quarters at Dover, and Chelsea is without the red-coated cheery boys whose home was in the old world borrough for over a century.

The school owns several acres at Chelsea, but it has acquired 10 times more in Kent; yet the sale of the old site is expected to cover the cost of the new one and of the buildings thereon to boot.

What the fate of the historic building will be nobody knows, but the chance of its demolition is very great.

The furniture will be removed at once, and on Sept. 1 work will be in full swing near Dover.

A very pretty sight is the new colony. There are eight handsome red-brick dwellings for the boys. Each house consists of three blocks, two parallel and one connecting them, so that there is a



"DUKIES" SCHOOL AT CHELSEA, ENGLAND

Institution which was vacated by

court yard front and back. These dwellings form a semicircle, with a large dining hall surrounded by a clock tower in the middle.

Boys are not the only pupils of the institution. It includes a training college which turns out army schoolmasters. That branch of the work is to be housed near the headmaster on the new estate.

It has 40 students, who, besides being trained, help to teach the boys. Many of them have themselves been lads in school, but others are taken from outside. The lads themselves are delighted with the removal, for they have heard that their new quarters are among fields and hills, that they will have a large park to play in, and above all that the scene is not far away.

A privilege granted to the "Dukies" and shared by no other school, is that of carrying colors similar to those carried by infantry regiments. The set given by George IV. were in use for 72 years and were replaced by new ones given on behalf of Queen Victoria by the Prince of Wales (at that time Duke of Cornwall and York) in the diamond jubilee year.

About 90 per cent of the boys eventually join the army, and on Jan. 1, 1907, there were 1552 old boys thus serving his majesty. Nearly 30 commissions in the army have been gained by former pupils of the school, two of which, McKay and Campbell, attained to the dignity of major-general rank.

The "Dukies" took part in the diamond jubilee celebrations, and it was their performance on this occasion that elicited "Ho! If this is what the boys of Britain

from an Indian potentate the remark: "are capable of, what cannot the men do?"

It is to the introduction of the motor car as an industrial vehicle that India looks for a solution of this problem. India presents pictures to the motorist that differ, according to whether he is an enthusiast over motoring as a sport or whether he observes with the eye of an empire builder. While the country offers a field for most enjoyable tours, the field for pleasure is unimportant compared with the field for industrial development. Motor traction, when properly established, promises to be a boon that will entirely reconstruct the condi-

## INDIA LOOKS TO MOTOR CAR FOR SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

Has Million Acres of Uncultivated Lands Which Are Capable of Producing Food for Vast Population—Transportation Is Puzzling Question.

CALCUTTA, India—The happy correlation of produce and market is one of the problems which the builders of the Indian empire have to solve. The opportunities awaiting the solution may be imagined from the fact that of the uncultivated lands of India 1,000,000 acres are cultivable—are capable of producing food for the millions of population which India has. Why, in a land of abundant markets, so much arable soil is permitted to lie idle is a question puzzling to any not familiar with Indian conditions.

To the familiar student of Indian affairs by the Prince of Wales

and other cities would be able to obtain fresh fruit and vegetables. Only 40 miles from Bombay, for example, there may be found fruits and vegetables in glorious profusion. To get them to the rail by tonga, or native cart, and thence to town, is a long and useless task, for the nature of much of the produce is such that it will not withstand the protracted journey. By motor car it is but a couple of hours from the consumer's

tions of life in the country, for both native and European.

With efficient transportation to open up the unused arable lands the cultivator will be able to get his crops to market, thereby tilling his lands at a profit, while the residents of Bombay and other cities would be able to obtain fresh fruit and vegetables. Only 40 miles from Bombay, for example, there may be found fruits and vegetables in glorious profusion. To get them to the rail by tonga, or native cart, and thence to town, is a long and useless task, for the nature of much of the produce is such that it will not withstand the protracted journey. By motor car it is but a couple of hours from the consumer's

field of operations.

It has been proposed that a local company might establish a line of motor transportation, improving what roads now exist and constructing new as the expediency of them makes it manifest, strengthening bridges, building garages and manning them with competent supervisors and engineers, and it is even contemplated that the government might assist by means of a subsidy or guarantee.

Naturally the question has been raised whether this innovation might not react to the disadvantage of the natives who make their living by means of the bullock cart and the pony tonga. It is obvious, however, that even with the most ample capital, such a motor car system for the transportation of passengers and freight could only operate over certain trunk lines, at least until the highway system of India undergoes very radical ramifications; consequently the bullock teams and pony drivers of a limited district at one time would be affected, and only to the extent of shifting their field of operations.

The history of mechanical transportation shows that its result has been to improve rather than reverse the conditions of animal transportation.

### MARY BAKER EDDY

By SIBYL WILBUR

ONLY biography of Mrs. Eddy authenticated from data in the possession of officials of the Christian Science Church.

The book mentioned in the article from the Houston (Texas) Chronicle in the "Christian Science Sentinel" of January 2d, and in the February Christian Science Journal.

Three hundred and eighty pages with especially interesting chapters on "The Discovery of the Principle," "Christian Science," "A Strange Conspiracy," etc.

Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth. Single copies, postpaid, \$1.00. Six copies by prepaid express, \$17.00.

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366 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## PEEL RIVER WILL HAVE WIRELESS

Government Experimentalist Is on Way to Establish Station Two Thousand Miles North of Edmonton.

EDMONTON, Alberta—O. Nohn, government experimentalist at the coast wireless stations, is now on his way north to establish a station on the Peel river, 2000 miles north of Edmonton, with the aid of which direct communication will be had between the Arctic circle and the centers of civilization.

Mr. Nohn accompanies a party of gold miners who are to develop 50 claims on the Peel river.

The station is to be established on the summit of a hill and will be about 200 miles from the station at Eagle, Alaska, from which connection is expected to be made with Dawson and from there down the coast to Vancouver and Seattle.

## STEEL MAGNATES EXAMINE LAND

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Princess Beatrice was recently chartered to convey a party of American steel magnates to the Queen Charlotte islands where an extended examination was made of iron properties and other mineral lands there located.

Arthur Nikisch must be numbered among the warmest admirers of Sir Edward Elgar's symphony, and in the July number of the Musical Times he has expressed his opinion of this work. He declares that Elgar's symphony is a masterpiece of the first order, one that will soon be justly ranked on the same level with the great symphonic models—Beethoven and Brahms. The music is strong in invention, workmanship and development from beginning to end. I find that some critics have expressed a somewhat unfavorable opinion of the first movement, but it is so logical, so well balanced, and there is so much in it that only needs to be properly expressed in order to make everything clear. Each time I conduct the work my admiration for it—very sincere and not superficial from the beginning—increases. It was the same with my orchestra at the Gewandhaus, Leipzig. There I held four rehearsals of the symphony, and on each successive occasion the players became more and more excited, until they were almost as enthusiastic as myself. Our audiences are naturally cold toward anything new, but the work was a great success and aroused great enthusiasm." Mr. Nikisch also gives warm praise to the London Symphony Orchestra.

"I have only to look at the players and they at once respond to my wishes," he says. "They are so attentive, so quick, and they carry out my ideas in a wonderful way—to conduct that orchestra is a pure artistic joy."

JAPANESE AFTER THE POLE.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamship Tosa Maru, just arrived from Japanese ports,

reports the Japanese explorer on the way to Australia, where he will establish a base for the equipment of an expedition with which he plans to advance on the South pole.

Albany, in western Australia, is to be the starting point, and Oceonate counts upon discovering the pole and returning to his base within four months. He has had considerable experience in exploratory work in the Antarctic seas, and his present expedition is generously financed by patriotic capitalists of Moji, Osaka, Kobe and Tokio.

RAILWAYS TO REPORT.

OTTAWA, Can.—The railway commission has directed all railway companies to furnish by Sept. 1 a return showing all crossings at which accidents have occurred since Jan. 1, 1900. In the case of every crossing where more than one has occurred there must be a statement of the protection existing.

Suit Cases from 6.00

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176 Devonshire St. 27 Federal St.

Boston's Greatest Leather Goods Shop

## London Musical Notes

LONDON—In an article entitled "The Depreciation of Handel" the correspondent of the Times points out that there has been a decline in the knowledge and appreciation of his work, while his name has been held as high as ever; so that at the present time the average amateur has very little practical knowledge of him beyond "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt" and "Judas Macabaeus."

Oratorio—that is, the setting to music of Old Testament stories in a quasi-dramatic, quasi-reflexive style—was the idea which he evolved; and it fitted so exactly with the English outlook, religious, social and artistic, of the eighteenth century that from henceforward he became principally the composer of oratorio, and all he has done in other directions sank into subordinate position and is now more or less lost sight of. Moreover, his work happened to suit a new ideal . . . this was the ideal which filled acres of canvas with sacred pictures such as those of Dore, which built the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition, and culminated in the ponderous design of the Albert Hall.

It is that worship of bigness which in the minds of many people is continually confused with greatness.

"A great deal of his best work is contained in choruses and still more in the operatic arias for solo voices, the instrumental concertos and overtures, which become either less effective or complete failures in these conditions." The writer concludes by proposing that a series of performances of a wide selection of Handel's works performed perfectly, on the smallest possible scale, would in all probability not fill one of the smallest concert halls in London, and that some of us would in this way see that it is not Handel that we have loved at all, but only "an inflated representation of him," whereas it would certainly show others really what it was "that took so firm a hold upon the affections of our forefathers, and persuade that the greatness is there still in spite of all that has since overshadowed it."

There are no doubt "thousands who enjoy hearing an enormous choir singing well together, just as they enjoy a big military review; but that is a pleasure that can easily be gratified in other ways."

M. Theodore Bayard will give the last of his



## REBELS CLAIM SHAH AS REFUGEE GIVES UP RIGHTS TO RULE

(Continued from Page One)

cleared the streets in front of the barricade. It is thought that the ammunition of the Cossacks behind the barricade is running low and that this is the reason that Liakhoff is willing to consider terms.

The Russian legation and its attaches have been most active in the Shah's affairs since it was discovered that Liakhoff could not hold out, and it is generally believed that the Shah has accepted the Russian protection and will be hurried across the frontier as soon as a Russian force can be brought here to escort him to Russian territory.

General Snarsky, commanding the Russian army corps now at Kasvin, ostensibly in Persia to protect Russian interests, has been ordered to Teheran at once, and it is generally believed among the foreign residents of the city that when Snarsky arrives he will be the real ruler of Persia. Some figurehead Shah may yet be chosen, but the real power will be the Russian army.

Both the British and Russian diplomatic representatives have joined with Liakhoff in an endeavor to arrange the terms of his surrender. The failure of the negotiations with the rebels Thursday, which contemplated the cessation of hostilities, has given ground for doubt that the present conference will result in Liakhoff's surrender.

Although only about 300 men have been lost in the engagements between the rebels and the loyalists, the list of casualties is growing every hour. The rebels in their earnest endeavor to suppress lawlessness throughout the city are shooting down the outlaws who have taken advantage of the rebellion to loot houses.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The ultimate disposition of the Persian Cossacks, who are commanded by retired Russian officers, is being watched here closely. The Russians include Colonel Liakhoff, Captain Gregorovich, Captain Peresinoff, Captain Zatolsky, Dr. Boitsushko and eight non-commissioned officers, these titles indicating their standing in the Persian army.

A press despatch says that Mme. Liakhoff refuses to leave her husband's side and is still in the Cossack barracks with him. The so-called Cossacks of Teheran are a brigade of Persian troops of war who wear uniforms similar to those of the Russian Cossacks and who have been officered by Russians.

The foreign office apparently has not yet decided what status to attribute to these officers, who, although serving the Shah and on the retired list of the Russian army, nevertheless have been regularly detailed to Teheran. It probably will decide that they may resume the status of Russian subjects, and, if detailed, be entitled to protection.

## OLD STATE HOUSE CONTRACT GIVEN

George A. Cahill of Jamaica Plain has been awarded a contract for completing the restoration of the Old State House to its original style. The contract, which was awarded by Superintendent of Public Buildings George W. Morrison, calls for the removal of all the granite in the foundation of the building and the substitution of brick like that used in the walls of the building, the reproduction of the three entrances to the old house and the reconstruction of the balcony at the rear of the building facing State street.

The amount of the contract is \$8562. Superintendent Morrison says that the building will closely resemble the original structure with the exception of the old staircase from the ground to the balcony.

## YALE'S ATHLETIC FINANCE REPORT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The report of the finance committee on Yale athletics, as published in the issue of the Alumni Weekly, out today, shows the total receipts for this term to be \$110,986.34, with expenditures of \$110,079.75, leaving a balance of \$906.61.

Football, as usual, shows the biggest surplus, the total receipts for this branch of sport being \$72,541.32, as against expenditures of \$46,234.36. The Yale-Harvard game netted the largest receipts, the total being \$32,695.12, while the Yale-Princeton game was next with receipts aggregating \$28,991.55.

## CARRIER PIGEON IS FOUND AT SEA

The fishing schooner Ida, S. Brooks, which arrived in Boston today, reported that last Sunday, while the crew was fishing on Georges bank, 100 miles east by southeast of Cape Cod, a carrier pigeon alighted on the vessel and was easily captured.

The bird was wearing a tag on its left leg bearing the initial letter "J," and on its right leg the number 3.

## GALE LIBRARY GETS RELICS

LACONIA, N. H.—The will of Erastus J. Jewel, just placed on file here, leaves his valuable collection of Indian relics to the Gale Memorial Library. The original log of the Ranger, John Paul Jones' ship of war, is included in the effects. The Sandwich Public Library gets \$500.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### WALTHAM.

The annual reunion of the sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment Association will be held at Forest grove, Waltham, on Aug. 17, and Henry C. Hall of this city, the secretary-treasurer of the association, is making arrangements for the meeting.

Waltham Encampment, I. O. O. F., expects a visit from the Grand Encampment on the evening of Sept. 22.

Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., will install its newly elected officers next Tuesday evening.

When the construction force of the water department ceases work on Brown street Saturday it will have completed the task of removing the last stretch of cement water service pipe in use on the south side of the city. By Saturday 750 feet of new iron pipe will have replaced the cement pipe. The contract will cost about \$10,000. There are now but three more thoroughfares in Waltham where the old-fashioned pipe is used. These are Floyd, West Dale and Newton streets. It is expected that iron pipe will be substituted in these streets next year.

### EVERETT.

The Union Packing & Refrigerating Company of Boston has for the fifth time within 18 months asked for a permit to erect a big plant in this city. The other four petitions have been refused by the city government but the packing concern has filed a renewal with the city clerk. On July 26 a committee will give a hearing on the matter.

Through an invention of Capt. Obed de Champ the city of Everett has been provided with a fire whistle which is unique. Captain de Champ has just patented the idea. The whistle consists of a number of small, separate diaphragms, the volume of the sound being controlled by the number of the diaphragms and electric coils.

The Club of Consequence will hold a lawn party and home bakery tomorrow on the M. E. Church grounds.

Sept. 4 has been set as the date for the annual Sunday School rally at the Second P. M. Church.

The following dates have been set for the outings and lawn party of the Second P. M. Church: July 17, annual outing of the Intermediates at Harris' pond; July 24, annual outing of the choir to Salem Willows; July 31, lawn party at home of Henry Crompton on Arnold street by the Ladies' Aid Society.

### BROCKTON.

Several of the Campello churches have made arrangements for union revival services to be held in a tent Aug. 1 at Pinkham and Montello streets.

Arrangements have been made to enlarge the reading room at First Church of Christ. Scientist, by utilizing the rear portion of the auditorium, beneath the Sunday school room, making larger and more exclusive quarters for the accommodation of those who wish a quiet and undisturbed place for reading.

Local Hebrews are to open a school at Bay and Crescent streets July 24 and dedication exercises will take place under the auspices of the local Zionist societies.

Capt. R. B. Grover camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a muster at the Palace rink on Main street Aug. 19 and will invite every camp in the state to attend.

### WINTHROP.

Two sets of horizontal bars of different sizes have been added to the playground, also a basket ball equipment and two see-saws. Mrs. Fordham is arranging for a lawn party for the benefit of the work and the manager of one of the popular resorts at Revere beach has donated a large number of tickets, which are selling rapidly, to swell the fund.

At the meeting of the directors of the Winthrop Woman's Club today, it is expected that another member will be added to the playground committee.

The selectmen have placed notices requesting bathers to wear suitable garments over their bathing suits when going to the beach.

### WELLESLEY.

No meeting of the selectmen was held Thursday evening.

As a result of the increased business at the main postoffice at Wellesley square, which has made necessary more room, work has been started on improvements to the interior. The private office of Postmaster R. Kinsman Sawyer will be moved to a corner. About half the present lobby will be utilized for additional working room for the clerks and carriers.

### MELROSE.

The Melrose vacation schools have just closed their first week with an enrollment of nearly 200. The school will hold an exhibition of its work at the end of the term and the garden products will be exhibited at the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society fall exhibition and in Horticultural Hall, Boston, when all the vacation school gardens in the state will be represented.

### STONEHAM.

Franklin street is being repaired by the town and a coating of tar put on, the same as the roads in the park. This makes a practically dustless road of the main thoroughfare between Stoneham and Melrose.

Mr. A. E. Hersey has sold his block numbered 274 Main street to E. R. Coleman who is to use it for business purposes.

### ROSLINDALE.

Mt. Bellevue Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Roslindale will hold a lawn party next Wednesday evening on the grounds adjacent to the lodge rooms in Awana Hall, Roslindale.

### CHELSEA.

Theodore Winthrop camp, Sons of Veterans, will present the Williams school with a large flag either at the dedication or opening exercises in September.

### SUNDAY SERVICES AT BALL FIELD.

Evangelistic services will be held at the National League baseball grounds on the next five consecutive Sundays at 3:45 p.m. These meetings will be under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston. A choir of several hundred voices and a special male quartet will sing. Lawrence Greenwood will be in charge. A parade starting at 3 o'clock from the corner of Blue Hill avenue and Dudley street will march to the meeting.

## Rhode Island's Famous "War Governor" Will Sell Historic Estate But Will Continue to Live There

### NARRAGANSETT PIER.

R. L. Canonchet, the homestead of ex-Gov. William Sprague, now the sole surviving "war Governor" in the United States, by a deed being drawn up, will pass from the hands of the family whose fortunes have been indisputably linked with it for nearly three score years. It will be purchased by Mrs. Avis Wheaton Borda, wife of Wenceslaus Borda, once United States consul at San Juan, P. R., a sister of Governor Sprague's second wife. The Bordas intend to spend about six months in the year at the estate, but Governor and Mrs. Sprague will continue to reside there.

The sale has not yet been fully consummated, although negotiations for its sale are well under way. Mrs. Inez Sprague, in an interview, says: "The reported sale of Canonchet is somewhat premature, for the terms of the transfer have not been definitely settled yet."

Canonchet consists of a big, picturesque dwelling in a variety of architectures, containing 40 rooms, and an estate of 350 acres on the south shore of Rhode Island. It was to this property that the strenuous Governor, harassed and hounded by his creditors after the failure of the Spragues, retreated after practically everything else had been appropriated, and made his last determined stand, defending his possessory rights at the muzzle of the shotgun against the trustee of the Sprague assets, Zechariah Chaffee, and Francis J. Moulton of Brooklyn, who had "purchased" it.

Thus withdrew, and Canonchet never passed from the Spragues. Failing to secure speedy satisfaction in the courts, Mr. Moulton eventually gave over the attempt to get possession and his widow quarelled with the place to the Governor.

To Canonchet, also, Governor Sprague brought Mrs. Inez Calvert Sprague, his second bride, whose sister, Avis Calvert, became the belle of the summer colony at Narragansett Pier. "Willie" Sprague shortly married the fair West Virginian. Her widow married Col. Garrett Wheaton, a rich Washingtonian. Her third husband was the present consul at San Juan, and it is she who has now purchased the estate.



CANONCHET, HOME OF HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, RHODE ISLAND'S WAR GOVERNOR.

she spent \$400,000 in lavish entertainments and in improving the estate and house.

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Several locations for quarters are under consideration, although it is planned to erect a plant later. The capacity of the shop is expected to be 100 pairs a day. Considerable machinery has been purchased and as soon as a suitable location is found, the plant will be equipped and started.

## TEN SPRINGFIELD OWNERS OF MOTOR BOATS SUMMONED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Ten motor boat owners have been summoned before H. L. Hines, surveyor of customs, to show cause why their boats should not be seized for violations of the United States government requirements for boats sailing on navigable streams. Some of those summoned have already appeared before Mr. Hines. If they do not appear the government may take steps to seize their boats as it has power to do. Nearly all the violations are understood to be due to failure to comply with the requirement for lights.

## NEW WOONSOCKET MAKERS OF SHOES

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The Franco-American Shoe Company, composed of Woonsocket citizens, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Victor Allaire, Alarie A. Poulin, Arthur Menard, Aristide J. Asselineau and David Bachand, Jr. The company will manufacture high-priced men's shoes in Woonsocket in the near future.

Several locations for quarters are under consideration, although it is planned to erect a plant later. The capacity of the shop is expected to be 100 pairs a day. Considerable machinery has been purchased and as soon as a suitable location is found, the plant will be equipped and started.

## SEND EMBASSIES CHIEFS' PICTURES

WASHINGTON—The state department is shipping reproductions of etchings of former Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, and of President Taft, which are to adorn the walls of American embassies and legations throughout the world. The state department is shipping them newly encased in hard wood frames 2x2½ feet in size, on the upper portion of which is a representation in gilt of the American coat of arms.

The pictures of the four Presidents mentioned are all the department is able to procure at this time, but as soon as others are available they will be added to the list.

## ALABAMA EXTRA SESSION CALLED

MOBILE, Ala.—Governor Comer in his proclamation calling for an extra session of the Legislature, makes a sweeping demand for state-wide prohibition enforcement.

He recommends the establishment of a forestry commission, the regulation of child labor, compulsory education, the protection of the fish, game and oyster industry and more stringent regulations for railroads and common carriers.

### AUTO CONSOLIDATION DENIED.

NEW YORK—Rumors of a consolidation of automobile manufacturing companies were set at rest by the declaration of officials of the General Motors Company Thursday that none of its constituent companies had lost or would lose its identity through the operations of the holding company.

## BOSTON ELKS WIN PRIZES IN PARADE

### Local Members Rejoice Today Over Success of Their Band and Lodge Team at Los Angeles, Cal.

Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Boston today are rejoicing over the news flashed across the wires from Los Angeles, telling them of the success of the Boston lodge band in the parade competition against all other cities. Cash prizes for the best bands in the line of march were awarded as follows: Boston and Montana of Butte, Mont., first prize, \$1250; Fifty-fourth regiment band of Ottumwa, Iowa, second prize, \$500.

Additional cash prizes awarded were: for the best appearing lodge, Denver first; for the best drill team, Oakland first; for unique uniform, Cincinnati, Detroit second, Boston third.

Several agricultural magazines have commented at length upon the berry, quoting experts who claim it is worthless article which in some places, especially in Mexico, grows as a weed and from which the peons eat their fill.

Much discussion upon the wonderberry is going on all over the country and in England. Thursday's specimen was perhaps the first exhibited in Worcester. The Hixon children bought the seed and grew it as an experiment.

Burbank claims it a substitute for the blueberry and huckleberry for table use. Those who sampled the berries found them tasteless, with much juice and seed and little pulp.

Another Burbank specimen shown by Mrs. S. H. Bennett was the logan berry. This resembles a blackberry in shape, but is deep red and much larger. It is sweet and an improvement over the wonderberry.

This course was decided upon today by the Miners Confederation of Great Britain after a prolonged and stormy meeting.

The balloting will not be completed before July 27. Meanwhile the action of the miners is being watched with absorbing interest by every industrial magnate in Great Britain.

## DRAPER IS UNABLE TO BUY A TICKET

MILFORD, Mass.—Gov. Elwin S. Draper usually goes to and from his Hopedale home, "The Ledges," in his auto, but Thursday he preferred the regular passenger service of the Boston & Albany road from here and tried to buy the usual ticket.

To his surprise the supply had given out and a new supply had not arrived, so his coach had to board the train without the usual pasteboard. He is quoted as having remarked to the local agent that the public was entitled to tickets without delay and requested him to secure such supply. He intimated that he would recommend the same course to the railroad officials in Boston.

## BOSTON BRIEFS

A special train left North station for Portland, Me., at 3:30 o'clock this morning with a large delegation of railroad agents from New York and the West. The party will attend the national convention of railway agents in Portland. A stop was made en route at Old Orchard, Me.

Word was received at the Suffolk county court house today of the death of Judge Francis A. Gaskill of the Massachusetts superior court Thursday night at York Cliffs, Me. Judge Gaskill has been off the bench for five months and has been at York Cliffs for the past two weeks. He was a resident of Worcester.

Acting Governor Frothingham today gave out a brief word of eulogy for Judge Francis A. Gaskill of Worcester, saying that the judge had been a conspicuous example of the great county of Worcester, which has produced so many able men, an adornment to the bench, great credit to its honor and the honor of Massachusetts.

## The Evenings at Any Summer Resort

## SEABURY SOCIETY HOLDS A ST. PAUL'S NOONDAY SERVICE

## HOUSE REPUBLICANS PLEAD FOR A TARIFF ON RAW MATERIALS

(Continued from Page One.)

The Seabury Society, now holding a summer school in Cambridge, is pleased that its efforts, both in the summer school and in the public noonday services in St. Paul's, Tremont street, Boston, are meeting with more success than expected. "Looking He said, Look" was the subject of the noonday meeting address at St. Paul's Church today. The speaker was Arthur G. Laddes of New York. There was large attendance.

Besides the morning and evening meetings in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, the society has arranged several excursions to places of interest nearby. This afternoon the members are visiting St. Margaret's Convent, Louisburg square, Boston, where they saw a large collection of fine embroidery brought from local parishes. Saturday afternoon they will go through the Harvard Observatory and attend a lawn party given by Mrs. C. H. Houghton of Garden street, Cambridge.

Next Monday afternoon Henry W. L. Dana, grandson of Henry W. Longfellow and a member of the school, will conduct his classmates through the Craigie house, Brattle street, the home of the poet.

Alexander F. Irvine of the Church of the Ascension, New York, who was scheduled to speak Saturday night, will speak Monday night at 8 o'clock instead, and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd, who was to speak Monday night, will speak Saturday night at 8 o'clock in St. John's Chapel, Cambridge. Dr. Lloyd's subject is the work of the board of missions of which he is the general secretary. The Rev. Philip Cook has had to leave Boston hurriedly and Miss E. G. Dexter of Brookline, secretary of the Junior Auxiliary, will fill the rest of his engagements.

Friday night, July 23, there will be a conference of men workers at which plans will be discussed for a laymen's campaign this winter.

## SUMMER TRAFFIC IS MAKING RECORD

The summer season of 1909 will be a record one for traveling on excursion steamboats plying between this city and seashore and summer resorts in Boston harbor and Massachusetts bay, if the figures made public by Surveyor Jeremiah J. McCarthy today for the period from June 13 to Sunday, July 11, are a criterion. Up to last Sunday upward of 450,000 persons traveled to and from Boston on steamboats running to local seashore and vacation resorts.

Because of the great volume of persons traveling by water, Captain Miller and his squad of customs inspectors have been kept on the jump. For two years a squad of inspectors from Surveyor McCarthy's staff has been detailed to do nothing during the summer but watch summer water travel to see that the regulations are complied with. Before the opening of the season Capt. Andrew J. Savage and William C. Carlton made an inspection of every steamboat before a license was granted. Repairs ordered by the inspectors had to be carried out.

## WOMEN CONTINUE DEMAND FOR KING

LONDON—A letter from Home Secretary Gladstone to the Women's Freedom League informs them that he has submitted to the King their petition asking for a personal audience, but that he "could not advise his majesty to grant it." If, however, the league would present a petition setting forth their grievance and plea for redress he would submit it, he said, to the King.

Mrs. Despach replied that the law entitles petitioners to a personal audience with the King, and that there was no way out of the difficulty but to insist upon their legal right of seeing the King.

## INDO-EUROPEAN CABLE REDUCTION

LONDON—As an outcome of the recent imperial press conference in London, representatives of the eastern and Indo-European companies have agreed to reduce the press rate from 1 shilling to 9 pence a word between Great Britain and India, Australia and South Africa, provided the British and colonial governments were prepared to assume their share of the reduction.

## U. S. AID SOUGHT BY CONNECTICUT

WASHINGTON—A bill has just been introduced in the House by Representative Henry of Connecticut authorizing the Northern Connecticut Power Company to construct and operate dams, etc., at the Enfield rapids on the Connecticut river, and to authorize the government to construct locks and improve the river between Hartford and Holyoke. Three bills granting dam rights to as many companies are now pending.

## RUMOR AUSTRIAN POST FOR ROSEN

ST. PETERSBURG—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States, who arrived here a few days ago from Washington, is to be transferred to Vienna and George Bachmeteff, formerly Russian minister to Japan, is to be appointed to the Washington post, according to the report published by Novoye Vremya. All efforts to confirm this have been unavailing.

## CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PANAMA CANAL BOND ISSUE

(Continued from Page One.)

feeling that they had not accomplished much.

"We hope that we made some headway," said one, "but I have my doubts about it."

The congressmen who participated were: Woodway, Bancroft, Langley, Tener, Stemp, Bates, Keifer, Joyce, Young, Kennedy, Johnson, Gaines, Austin, Mondell, Richardson, Cowles, Edwards, Sturgiss, Hubbard, Grant, Hamilton and Southwick.

There was renewal today of the rumor that the President is to act as arbitrator between the House and Senate in the matter of the most sharply disputed schedules, lumber, hides, coal, iron ore, petroleum and print paper, and that in the end the rates proposed by Mr. Taft by way of compromise will be the rates that Congress will be asked to accept.

It is said that in no other way will it be possible for agreements to be reached and the conference report adopted. The President is said to be willing to act in this capacity, but he lets it be known that he inclines to the lower duties of the House bill, and that compromise rates, if fixed by him, must show a good deal of reduction.

It is believed here that if the conference report should prove unpopular with the people the President would have to bear most of the responsibility in their eyes; indeed, would be the tariff "scapegoat."

The Senate conferees are aware of this leaning of the President toward the House bill, and they insist that for them to surrender to the House on the schedules above named would involve them in serious difficulties in the Senate and possibly defeat the conference report in that body. This phase of the situation is to be laid before the President today or tomorrow.

The Senate conferees are probably right in saying that the Senate will refuse to adopt a conference report which contains substantially the reduction made by the House. It may be said with equal probability, however, that the House will refuse to accept a conference report which contains substantially the increases made by the Senate. The President as arbitrator will thus have his hands full to overflowing.

No matter from which direction the situation is viewed, it is filled with uncertainty and possible danger, and the President, in the opinion of this city, will be exceedingly unfortunate, if he comes out of the mess without a loss of prestige. If the bill as finally agreed to should disappoint the country, Congress, under this arbitration program, would be able to point to the President and say that the rates finally accepted by the conferees were rates proposed by him, and that the reason the rates were not lower was that the President did not make a fight for lower rates.

In other words, there is every chance that the President may become, in a large way, the scapegoat in the event the conference report should be unpopular with the people.

Practically all of the comparatively unimportant items in dispute between the two houses in the tariff bill have been agreed upon, and the conference committee is now up against the troublesome schedules of hides, coal, lumber, lead, oil and iron ore.

It is upon these things that the widest differences exist. They are the raw materials of the manufacturer, and the finished product of the farmer and miner. The latter demand protection upon their products, while the former want the markets of the world thrown open to them. In this contest the House took the side of the manufacturer and either put all of these things on the free list, or greatly reduced the tariff rates upon them. The Senate took the other side and restored all to the dutiable list, although accepting some reductions from the rates of existing law.

In this situation the President is taking sides with the House. With this to encourage them, the House conferees are stubbornly demanding free hides, iron ore, free oil, \$1 lumber, reduced lead and paint duties, and reciprocity on coal. The Senate conferees, on the other hand, freely admit that if the House propositions should be sustained, it would be impossible to pass the bill through the Senate.

Thus the conference committee is practically at a deadlock. Senator Aldrich and Chairman Payne will take these matters up to the White House for President Taft's consideration early next week and an effort will be made to thresh out a compromise.

All hope of securing a report from the conferees this week has been abandoned and it does not look now as though one could be expected before the latter part of next week.

A tentative agreement has been reached by the conferees to make the duty on scrap iron and steel \$1 ton, with the strict definition as to what shall be considered scrap. The House made this rate 50 cents and the Senate put it at the same rate as pig iron, \$2.50 a ton, because of the difficulty of defining scrap.

## CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PANAMA CANAL BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON—The tariff conferees reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning and it was reported, took up at once the discussion of the increase from \$130,000,000 to \$397,000,000 of the authorized issue of Panama canal bonds.

As a result of a conference held at the White House late Thursday afternoon,

## VIEWS IN THE PRINCIPAL MOROCCAN CITY



A STREET SCENE IN TANGIER.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF TANGIER.

(Continued from Page One.)

miles from Melilla, under the protection of Boghi, who was then complete master of the Riff country, from his headquarters at Zelwan. Last October the tribes revolted and defeated Boghi and raided the mines.

The Spaniards therupon established posts at Larrestinga and at Cabo de Agua.

The mines were finally reopened July 1. Spain claims that under the treaties of 1860 and 1894 the Sultan is bound to maintain a governor or kaid, with regu-

lar troops, on the boundary to prevent encroachment by the tribesmen.

Mulai Hafid refused to recognize the mining concessions or continue negotiations until the Spaniards had evacuated the two posts in question. Spain replied by voting \$600,000 to strengthen the гарisons at Melilla and Ceuta.

There is a strong belief here that Mulai Hafid will fall, and, in that event, Spain, with ample ships on the African coast, hopes to be in a position to regain some of the prestige lost to France as a result of the Casablanca intervention.

## BIG IDAHO TIMBER SALE AT SPOKANE

Blackwell Lumber Company Secures a Thirty-Thousand-Acre Tract of White Pine and Other Woods.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two and a quarter million dollars is involved in a sale of standing timber on the St. Joe and St. Maries rivers in northern Idaho, where the Blackwell Lumber Company, headed by F. A. Blackwell of Spokane, president of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railway Company, has acquired 30,000 acres of white pine and other woods from the Menasha Woodenware Company of Wisconsin.

It is estimated by cruisers that there are 600,000,000 feet of saw timber on the land. Charles R. Smith, president of the selling company, began buying stumpage in the district seven years ago, paying 50 cents a thousand feet until four years ago, when the price advanced to \$1. He is now selling his holding at \$3.75 a thousand feet.

It is interesting to note that the Blackwell concern is rebuying timber tracts in the district in which Mr. Blackwell disposed of his holding in the Monarch company two years ago. The timber is for the mill at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which has a cutting capacity of 35,000,000 feet a year.

The conferees will write into the tariff measure a provision authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for the construction of the canal to an amount equivalent to the total cost of canal construction.

Col. Goethals, the chief engineer of the canal, has estimated that the limit of cost will be \$397,000,000, and under the authority to be conferred on the secretary of the treasury bonds to that amount may be issued by the secretary in his discretion.

A lively contest is in progress here between the manufacturers of gaslight mantles. It centers around a Senate rate of six cents a pound upon monazite sand and thorite and an additional duty of 60 per cent upon oxide of thorium, which is made from monazite sand, and the same rate of 60 per cent upon the gas mantles.

## SAUGUS SETTLES BOND ESTATE TAX

SAUGUS, Mass.—Conferences between representatives of the Charles H. Bond estate and the town board of assessors have finally culminated in a mutually satisfactory settlement upon the basis of a property valuation of \$175,000 for the year 1908. It was found impossible to adjust it for the years prior to that period. Under this arrangement the town treasury will be enriched by the sum of \$3500 less than the amount formerly collected on the normal valuation of \$20,000.

## RADCLIFFE DEAN CHOICE DEFERRED

Mrs. Richard C. Cabot early this afternoon said that the choice of a dean of Radcliffe College to succeed Miss Agnes Irwin had been referred back to the nominating committee, who probably would not report for a year, certainly not this summer.

Another letter was sent by the association to Congressman S. W. McCall, who represents New England among the House conferees, urging him to do all in his power to abolish a hide duty.

Regarding the current report that Lois Kimball Mathews, teacher at Vassar College, would be the next dean, Mrs. Cabot said that she thought it unlikely.

The shoe and leather people in Boston are feeling much encouraged over the reports from Washington indicating that President Taft has conveyed to the tariff conference committee his desire that the 15 per cent duty on hides should be removed, as provided in the Payne bill.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association is still keeping up its vigorous free hide campaign. Its special representative, President Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, remains in Washington, and will probably stay there until the hide question has been decided.

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## SUBMARINE BOATS IN SECRET ATTACK ON U. S. WARSHIPS

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Evolution by the Atlantic fleet under secret orders continue today in Cape Cod bay.

An attack on the battle-ships Minnesota and Mississippi by submarine boats was the feature of the maneuvers Thursday.

The 14 battleships were scattered all over the bay when dawn broke, and each proceeded to execute the evolutions and practise assigned Thursday.

The Minnesota took up a position early in the morning off Truro and indulged in several hours of calibre practise with 6-inch guns.

While this gun play was going on Rear Admiral Schroeder's flagship, the Connecticut, and other battleships were maneuvering far out in the bay. They had turning drills, and Rear Admiral Schroeder's new idea of towing battleships was practised again.

In the afternoon two submarine boats joined the Minnesota and Mississippi and attacked them by daylight just for practice, diving and steaming at full speed, with nothing but the tips of their periscopes showing above the waves.

The submarines, in fact, were busy all day. During the morning the Cuttlesh introduced for the first time since the maneuvers began a practise involving the shooting of blank torpedoes to the beach at Long Point.

It is a frequent occurrence for submarines to come to the surface close to sailing parties, but there is no possibility of collision, for the crew of six or eight men below the waves can, with the aid of their periscopes, see everything moving on the surface for a great distance.

The court martial in the cases of Lieutenant Willis G. Mitchell and Executive Officer C. R. Robinson of the torpedo boat Macdonough has been concluded, and the report of the board of inquiry has been sent to Washington.

## THOUSAND-DOLLAR SALARY PROPOSED BY FINANCE BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

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## BOYS READY TODAY FOR TESTS FOR FREE TECH SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from Page One.)

appointment depending solely upon the rating a boy receives in his studies.

The first Middlesex senatorial district leads this year in the number of applicants for the Technology scholarships, there being no less than 13 from that district. The eighth Suffolk district has 12 applicants, and the ninth Suffolk district 10. The first, second and fourth Worcester and the Worcester and Hampden districts have no applicants, and under the law the scholarships for these districts may be given to deserving boys of high scholarship in other districts.

For the Worcester Polytechnic scholarships there are 11 applicants from the Franklin-Hampshire district, 10 from the Second Hampden and First Worcester districts, and nine from the First Bristol and Second Worcester districts. The Seventh Middlesex, First Norfolk, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Suffolk Districts have no applicants.

## LOAD LINE RULES FOR U. S. VESSELS

Collector of the Port George H. Lyman made public today a communication received from Commissioner E. T. Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor, relative to American vessels trading to a port of the United Kingdom being obliged to be marked with a load line after Oct. 1, in accordance with British regulations.

The order says that of and after Oct. 1 next any vessel of the United States trading at a port of the United Kingdom will be obliged to be marked with the load line, according to British regulations. Those regulations can doubtless be found at the office of the British consul.

## HARVARD BRAVES TEST STRICTURES

The markings of the recent examinations given at Harvard University were not affected by the published criticism of the Carnegie foundation fund officers, it was said at the university today.

Between 1400 and 1500 took the examinations and of this number about 900 were applying for admission. John G. Hart, chairman of the committee on admission, estimated that between 10 and 15 per cent of these failed. Accurate figures are impossible at this date.

The mayor's office favors a price of five cents for the official paper, the aldermen think three cents is enough and the common council favors one cent. The paper must be issued by Sept. 11, and there are no regular meetings of the branches of the council until after that date.

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## PORTLAND IS FIFTH WHEAT EXPORTING PORT IN THE NATION

Oregon City Is Given Ranking by Official of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Portland occupies the fifth position among the great wheat exporting cities of the United States, according to a bulletin of statistics just issued by the department of commerce and labor, says the Portland Oregonian.

In the season of 1897-98 Portland held second place on the list. But the situation then was entirely different from this season, as practically all the wheat a year ago not required for local consumption was shipped to foreign ports and California. It is estimated that a big part of the wheat shipped to the eastern states during the past few months went to New York, and from there was exported to Europe. If Portland should be given credit for this traffic the Rose City would still stand well toward the top of the list.

Notwithstanding the light showing of the port as compared with a year ago, the wheat exports from here in 11 months amounted to nearly 2,000,000 bushels more than was sent abroad at all of the ports on Puget sound for the same period. The exports from the Willamette river metropolis comprised 6,350,033 bushels as against 4,627,579 bushels forwarded from Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and several other ports of western Washington. The total from the United States amounted to only 2,308,313 bushels. For 11 months the shipments from the entire country consisted of 64,793,248 bushels, valued at \$65,818,728. During the same period flour exports amounted to 10,008,553.

## FRENCH GARDEN SEEN IN BRITAIN

Lettuce, Radishes and Carrots Grown in a Small Space Arouses British Wonder and Praise.

For the first time at any agricultural show a French garden was exhibited a short time ago at the Royal Counties show at Reading, says the London Daily Mail.

The French garden was set up and exhibited by Messrs. Sutton, who are firm believers in the system and have at their command detailed accounts showing the attractiveness of the profit and loss account. In this model garden, 25 feet by 5 feet, were growing about 250 lettuce and a mass of carrots and a whole crop of radishes had just been cleared off. A great number of inquiries were made.

Among the more unusual features were a number of bell glasses, much lower and wider than those previously seen in England.

## SPiked MOUNTAIN TOWNS IN MEXICO

One of the most remarkable geological freaks in Mexico is a mountain situated on the outskirts of Pachuca which presents the appearance at a distance of being covered with spikes, says the Indianapolis News.

The sides of the mountain are closely studded with stone columns or palisades.

These columns are five to twelve feet long and as large around as an average man's body. It is a remarkable uplift of nature, which has the appearance, however, of being the handiwork of human beings. One side of the mountain is almost perpendicular and the stone columns protrude from the surface at right angles, forming an impressive picture. The stones are as hard as flint. The spikes form a natural battlement that makes the mountain appear from a distance like some ancient fort.

## PEACE CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM TO MARK BIG ADVANCE

Vast Progress in International Amity and Arbitration of Differences Is Made in a Score of Years.

### KING IS INTERESTED

The approaching eighteenth international peace congress, which meets at Stockholm Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, calls to mind, says Benjamin F. Trueblood, the enormous progress which the movement for world peace has made in 20 years.

In 1889, at the time of the first Paris exposition, he continues, a few friends of peace from the United States, Great Britain, France and two or three other European countries, met at the French capital and held the first of the modern series of international peace congresses.

Their meetings passed quite unnoticed by the press and the public, or were ridiculed as the sentimental performances of visionaries.

Last year in London, after 19 years of congresses held in the great capitals and chief cities of the world, and growing in numbers and power from year to year, the pacifists met for their seventeenth international gathering. They were welcomed by the King and Queen of England and by the British cabinet with a cordiality and generosity of hospitality rarely extended in these days to any body of philanthropic workers.

King Edward and the Queen received in Buckingham Palace a large delegation from the congress, and the great closing banquet in the Hotel Cecil, in which the prime minister was the chief speaker, was given the delegates by the government itself out of the hospitality fund, then just established by the chancellor of the exchequer.

This memorable congress represented more than 500 peace organizations and a great body of peace workers throughout the world. The cause had moved fast and far since the first peace congress in 1889.

With this extraordinary record of 20 years behind it, the Stockholm peace congress will meet. It is worthy of remark that to this record the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have contributed a noteworthy share.

John Lund of Norway, long president of the Storthing, K. P. Arnaldson and Edward Wawrincky of the Swedish Parliament, Fredrik Bajer of Denmark, and others from each of the countries, were among the earliest members and supporters of the Interparliamentary Union.

The late King Oscar of Sweden had a noble record as a peacemaker. He had been as arbitrator in more than one important international controversy before the Hague Court was set up. Asked later to act as arbitrator, he declined to do so, declaring that all international controversies should now be carried to the Hague court.

It was his personal attitude, more than anything else, that prevented war between Sweden and Norway at the time when the latter declared her independence in 1905. The King expressed great grief at the separation, but protested with all the strength of his nature that no blood should be shed between the kindred peoples.

It was in Sweden that Alfred Nobel lived and accumulated the great fortune which he left in prize foundations to promote the arts of peace.

In no other country is the cause of peace farther advanced than in the Scandinavian. Several peace congresses of Scandinavians have been held within a few years. Christiania has entertained the Interparliamentary Union at one of its conferences, and likewise the International Law Association—in both cases most generously and elaborately.

The Scandinavian parliaments have more than once—one or two of them in fact have four or five times—voted direct contributions to the support of the work of the Interparliamentary Union and of the international peace bureau at Berne, and Denmark, through its finance minister, is contemplating the immediate creation of a hospitality fund, like that of Great Britain.

It is evident, therefore, that the friends of peace will find themselves very much at home in Stockholm. They ought to go, says Mr. Trueblood, in large numbers from all countries. It is due to the Scandinavian workers, as well as to the cause itself, that the eighteenth international peace congress be made a great and conspicuous success.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the congress by the local committee on organization. It will have the direct support and patronage of the King and Queen, as well as of the leaders of Parliament and of the municipality.

## HIGH SCHOOL ASKS FOR GRADE PUPILS

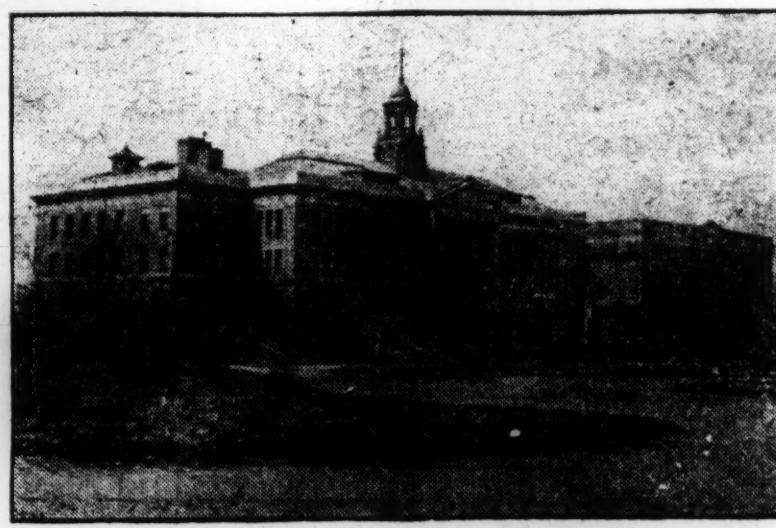
Principal E. N. Graff of the Omaha High School states in the Nebraska Teacher several points capable of general application in solving the problem of inducing eighth-grade graduates to enter high schools. Do not emphasize too strongly the break between the eighth grade and the high school, he says, by magnifying the importance and significance of graduating from the eighth grade. The more the pupil is made to feel that he has completed his schooling, the less likely he will be to continue it. It is highly desirable that finishing the eighth grade should not be called graduation at all.

## NEW UNIVERSITY OPENS THIS YEAR

Queensland University is to come into existence this year, the foundation stones of the building having been laid in December, 1908, says the San Francisco Call. The educational system of Queensland is controlled by a cabinet minister; there are, according to the university correspondent, 1300 state schools, and 10 state aided grammar schools flourish, besides nearly 200 private schools.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE TEACHES WOMEN TO BE SELF-RELIANT

Boston Institution Founded by Generous Citizen of the City Seeks to Equip Self-Supporting Girls With Best Means of Earning a Livelihood.



INSTITUTION MAKES GIRLS PRACTICAL.

Courses of Simmons College, in the Fenway, Boston, include household economics, secretarial and library studies, horticulture, social work and general education.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**, on upper Boylston street and Huntington avenue, teaches women to be self-reliant, practical and good wives and mothers. It is a practical college devoted to giving instruction in such branches of art, education and industry as will best enable women to earn an independent livelihood.

Higher practical education of women is the purpose for which the college was established under the will of John Simons of Boston. The Legislature of Massachusetts granted its charter in 1899, and it opened for business in October, 1909.

The courses of study offered are grouped in relation to the particular occupations for which the students are preparing. The various courses are comprehend in such groups of "studies as household economics, secretarial studies, library studies, horticulture and social work. Like other institutions, the college offers a full course of four years, or the opportunity of special study for her time in some library.

The school for the study of neighborhood work, whether under public or private administration, is conducted by Simmons College in cooperation with Harvard College. The courses in horticulture have been suspended this year, but will be taken up again next year.

The main college building is situated near the south end of the Fenway, facing the city. This building is 172 feet long and 88 feet deep. The building is constructed of brown mottled brick, with limestone trimmings, and has a central pavilion with stone columns rising from the second story. There are three full stories, and a fourth story over the central section. A new wing is now under construction which will add materially to the teaching facilities.

All the laboratories are heated both by mechanical draft and direct radiation. Everything possible for the comfort and convenience of the students is provided.

The dormitories of the school are situated about half a mile from the main college building. Adjacent to them is the tennis ground, with two well-constructed double courts.

## SUFFRAGE OFFICE BY MRS. BELMONT

**N**EW YORK.—That Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has taken up the suffrage cause in a whole-hearted manner is made evident by the announcement that she has leased the entire seventeenth floor of the office building at 505 Fifth avenue for the use of the woman-suffrage associations of the nation and state. The floor is being arranged in a series of offices.

Mrs. Belmont will use one of these offices in her individual work. The offices will be ready for occupancy about the middle of August. New York will have another important new suffrage headquarters in the latter part of the summer, when Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's offices in the Metropolitan Life Building are opened.

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## MONSTER PARADE BY ELKS' LODGES

**M**ONTEREY, Mex.—The resignation of every dispatcher and chief dispatcher of the National Lines of Mexico has been handed in to take effect July 17, following the failure of the committee of the dispatchers in conference with the officials of the merged lines to reach an agreement on the schedule of pay and other matters. This action was taken simultaneously all over the system. The resignations of the men, it is declared, will tie up the entire railroad business of the republic.

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**HONOR SOMERVILLE PASTOR.** The Rev. William Couden, pastor of the Third Universalist Church, West Somerville, who has resigned and will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday, was given reception at the church Thursday evening.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### TUCKED BLOUSE WITH ROUND YOKE

The blouse that is made with a round yoke is a very dainty one, and this model is especially well adapted to embroidery. There is a round yoke to which the tucked portion is attached and either the plain long sleeves or the shorter ones can be used. Mercerized batiste with trimming of embroidered banding and embroidery worked on to the yoke, collar and sleeves is the material illustrated, but all those that are thin enough to be laid in small tucks are appropriate.

Material required for medium size is 9½ yards 24, 3½ yards 32, 4 or 52 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 7½ yards 24, 3½ yards 32, 4 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 7½ yards of banding to make as illustrated, ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke and collar if fancy material is used.

Material required for medium size is 9½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, when material has figure or nap; 7½ yards 24, 3½ yards 32, 4 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 7½ yards of banding to make as illustrated, ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the yoke and collar if fancy material is used.

The pattern (6386) may be had in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, the embroidery pattern 446 in one size only, and both can be obtained at any May Mantor agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c for each). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### SOME GOOD RECIPES.

#### FRENCH OMELET.

Melt 1 tablespoon butter in 1 cup boiling milk, and pour it on to 1 cup soft bread crumbs. Add a little salt and the yolks of 6 well-beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly and cut in the whites, beaten stiff. Fry in hot butter, and when almost done set under the gas or in the oven for a few moments to dry the top. Fold together, and turn out on to a hot platter. This quantity will make two large omelets. The butter may be omitted.

#### CARAMEL ICE CREAM.

Melt 1 cup sugar with 1 tablespoon water in a frying pan. Stir until it is a rich brown color, add 1 cup boiling water and simmer 10 minutes. Mix 2 tablespoons of flour and ½ teaspoon of salt with 1 cup sugar. Add 2 whole eggs and beat thoroughly. Add 1 pint of boiling milk and cook 20 minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly at first. Add the warm caramel to the custard and let it get cold. Add 1 pint of thin cream, and when partly frozen add another pint of thin cream which has been whipped. If possible let ice cream stand after it is frozen for at least two hours before serving. This quantity is sufficient to serve 12 people.

The main college building is situated near the south end of the Fenway, facing the city. This building is 172 feet long and 88 feet deep. The building is constructed of brown mottled brick, with limestone trimmings, and has a central pavilion with stone columns rising from the second story. There are three full stories, and a fourth story over the central section. A new wing is now under construction which will add materially to the teaching facilities.

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## CHICAGO GALLERY VISITED BY BILLION

Over \$1,000,000 in value are the rare paintings, sculpture, original drawings, etchings, engravings, replicas of famous examples of art, coins, carved ivories, a splendid Japanese collection, rare tapestries and other art objects which represent the million-dollar structure of the Art institute on the lake front of downtown Chicago, says the Tribune. And to view these treasures almost nine and one half million visitors have registered their names since the opening of the institute in December, 1903. It is estimated that in all nearly a million people have passed through the portals.

The Macular Parker Company, in its handsomely appointed shop at 400 Washington street for half a century, known as the headquarters for men's and youths' fine clothing, is displaying at this season of the year an extensive line of cool two-piece summer suits in craggy worsted, serge and flannel which are selling at \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20. These suits are particularly appropriate for life at the beach and for traveling purposes on the summer vacation trip.

In the big semi-annual furniture sale being held by James McCreery & Co. at

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

The essence of cleanliness and its wholesome purity have made it the world's favorite dentifrice for three generations

Established 1866

An Old Friend of the Family

## Children And Young People

Throughout the United States

Who wish to be employed during summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston

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New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel  
29 East 29th Street.  
Near 5th Ave.  
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$100 and up.  
450 Rooms with Telephone  
Balcony Room on each floor  
Convenient to subway and cross town car lines.  
Centrally located in Theatre and Shopping District.

A. W. EAGER.

### MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND

OAK BLUFF HOTEL  
Right on the water.  
Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Band concerts  
commence July 3. Excellent hotel  
Orchestra. Open June 30th. HERBERT M. CHASE, Mgr. 84 State st. Boston.

## CENSUS ESTIMATE GIVES BOSTON LEAD OVER OTHER CITIES

### VERDICT FOR CITY IN THE AUTO CASE

Defendant Fisher Is Fined and Appeals From Ruling That the Traffic Rules Are Valid Under New Law.

The fact that the state board of health undertook to estimate the population of Boston at the present time in advance of the new federal census has credited the city with a large growth of population has been seized upon as a basis for a claim that the city has outstripped some of the other large cities of the country in the growth of its population.

The state bureau of statistics did this same thing two years ago and its figures for the city of Boston show even a greater growth than do those of the state board of health. The process employed by both state departments is the same technically known as "geometrical method." In short it is much like money gained in a savings bank at compound interest. In addition, however, the figures corresponding to the rate of interest are allowed to gain a little with each year's computations.

The state board of health compared the figures of the state census of 1905 and the federal census of 1900 and worked out the average increase from these figures. The bureau of statistics, however, ignored the figures of the federal census of 1900 and worked out its averages from the figures compiled by its own department in the state censuses of 1905 and 1900.

Both boards worked out the probable population of each of the cities in the state from the same data. The board of health, finding there was no growth in population in North Adams and Taunton over the census of 1900, has credited these cities with no growth since then, while the bureau of statistics has dealt more generously with them. The figures for the different cities follow, the first column being the actual population according to the 1905 census, the second the board of health's estimate, and the third the estimate of the bureau of statistics:

	Board of Health	Bureau of Statistics
Boston	1,005,586	1,005,586
Beverly	15,223	16,386
Brockton	47,704	55,039
Cambridge	97,434	102,112
Charlton	10,191	10,500
Chicago	21,191	21,049
Eretria	29,111	33,597
Fair Haven	105,762	106,486
Hanover	37,830	38,362
Haverhill	49,934	53,530
Lawrence	70,050	78,000
Lynn	77,042	84,623
Malden	38,037	41,941
Medford	10,965	20,921
New Bedford	74,362	85,516
Newburyport	14,073	14,834
Newton	56,827	59,642
North Adams	22,075	22,407
Northampton	19,057	21,073
Pittsfield	25,901	27,032
Quincy	20,712	21,937
Roxbury	96,272	102,289
Somerville	69,272	76,089
Springfield	73,540	84,237
Taunton	30,967	32,061
Worcester	128,135	136,476

### THIRD REGIMENT HOLDS REUNION

BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the Third Massachusetts Regiment Association held their annual reunion here Thursday. They came from Fall River, New Bedford, Fairhaven, Swansea, Dighton, Halifax, Plympton, Bridgewater, and this city. Col. Silas P. Richmond of Assonet, who led the regiment in the civil war, and has for years been president of the association, presided.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Col. Silas P. Richmond; Assonet; first vice-president, Otis Baker, Dighton; second vice-president, Benjamin S. Atwood; Whitman; third vice-president, Stephen B. Sawyer, New Bedford; chaplain, John Gray Gammons, Arnold Mills, R. L.; secretary and treasurer, George A. Grant, Brockton. The reunion next year will be held at Whitman.

### PARIS WORKMEN CHEER GOMPERS

PARIS—French labor leaders today are fetting Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is here to investigate working conditions. The warm welcome endures in spite of the refusal of the American Federation of Labor to take part in international labor movements.

Mr. Gompers will be the official representative of his organization at the International Labor Congress, to be held in August, but he is making it quite clear that his presence will in no way bind the American organization to act in concert with European organizations in the future.

### SUMMER SCHOOL PROTEST DENIED

WALTHAM, Mass.—No protest has been received by Mayor Walker against the vacation school being held in the Stearns school premises.

"I have received no protest and no petition that the school be changed to some other location," he says. "I understand that there is one person who lives in the vicinity who objects to the noise made by the children on the street, but I understand that this had nothing to do with the vacation school as such, but to the supposed tendency of school children to make noise in the street regardless of when the session is being held."

### BIG FIRE AT FRANKLIN, N. H.

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Two thousand cords of dry wood, valued at \$15,000, was destroyed by fire Thursday in the plant of the Boston Excelsior Company. The total damage is \$25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Judge James P. Parmenter in the municipal police court today decided that the street traffic regulations of Boston are still in force and fined Samuel D. Fisher of 47 Mt. Auburn street, Cambridge, \$5 for driving his automobile in a forbidden direction on a one-way street. Mr. Fisher appealed, and Judge Parmenter continued the case until Monday next.

Mr. Fisher was charged with driving his automobile in the wrong direction near the State House on July 3. Since the new state law went into effect the Boston police have been rather uncertain as to just what their duties are under the city's traffic rules, and an opinion has been handed down by both Attorney-General Malone and Corporation Counsel Babson to the effect that the city ordinance is valid. This view the court sustains.

### TUBE CONSTRUCTION TRANSIT PROBLEM IN NEW YORK'S FUTURE

NEW YORK—The approaching completion of the Pennsylvania railroad terminal at Seventh avenue, Thirty-Second and Thirty-Fourth streets, brings up the question of how the vast amount of traffic which will be occasioned at this point is to be handled north and south.

Here will converge three main streams of passenger traffic, one coming and going through the McAdoo tubes under the Hudson, one through the Pennsylvania tunnel system reaching Long Island, and one arriving at the station at Sixth avenue and Thirty-Second street.

The establishment of a new traffic center creates new conditions and necessities, but thus far there has been no disposition shown by private capitalists to construct a north and south subway under Seventh avenue, a public utility the need of which is recognized.

This situation opens up the still larger question of underground communications between the business district of New York city and the various residence portions. It is estimated that the entire borough of Manhattan will be given up to business within 20 years.

The problem then will be to provide rapid transit in and out of the business portion for the daily army of workers, and from the other boroughs that constitute Greater New York.

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The Government Sends Aid to Mountain District in Southern Province Where Shocks Are Reported.

ATHENS, Greece—Belated reports coming from the Epirus province in southern Greece indicate that the earthquake on Thursday was more severe than at first reported.

The shock occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning, but, as the villages are in the mountains in the southern part of Greece in a sparsely settled territory, there are very few methods of communication with the outside world. Many villages in the provinces are in ruins, and their inhabitants are buried under wrecked homes.

The Greek government is taking hurried steps to rush aid to the scene, but owing to the lack of railroad facilities speedy communication is almost impossible. The wrecked district abounds in mountains and the topography of the country conforms almost exactly to that of Sicily.

This camp at Wakefield is maintained on a strict military basis. The "youngsters," as they are called by some of the veterans, are optimistic and declare they will land among the prize winners when the scores are tabulated.

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In addition to the naval cadets, encamped at Wakefield are the members of the team which will represent the navy against the army, and these men, nearly all veterans of several competitions, are doing nearly as much work as the cadets. There are two companies of marines in the camp doing daily work on the range to make their annual qualification marks.

The cadets in camp come from as far east as Rhode Island and as far west as Oregon. They are: Team Captain M. S. Brown of Chicago, F. Bradley of St. Louis, E. B. Gibson of Newport, R. I., E. K. Lang of Burlington, Kan., H. O. Roess of Pendleton, Ore., and A. H. Ruhl of Baltimore, all first class men, and the following second class men: R. K. Awtrey of Marietta, Ga., H. F. Bartlett of Lyme, Conn., J. H. Birdsall of Rideshaw, N. J., O. C. Badger of Annapolis, Md., L. S. Pamperin of Oconto, Wis., O. W. Leidel of Greenville, Ill., R. B. Simmons of Charleston, S. C., R. S. Parr of Burlington, Kan., A. G. Zimmerman of Newark, N. J., H. E. Saunders of Detroit, Mich., and G. E. Thomas of St. Louis.

They have their own company street in the range and maintain their own mess with a commissary steward and three cooks. They respond every morning to the sound of reveille at 6 o'clock and mess call comes at 7.

At 8 o'clock assembly sounds and the men go to the ranges and for four hours work under the instruction of Lieutenant Williams. Mess again sounds at noon and then the men have a short rest until 1:20, when they are back on the range, and they do not come away until after 4 o'clock. Then it is cleaning equipment until mess time again, and usually an hour or more is devoted to instructive discussion after mess and taps at 10.

RIVER LOG-FILLED AT BRATTLEBORO

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Thousands of logs in the Connecticut river at this point make up the advance of a 40,000-foot log drift of the Connecticut River Lumber Company, which has just reached Brattleboro.

SON BORN TO PRINCESS SAGAN.

PARIS—A son has been born to Princess Helie de Sagan, formerly the Countess de Castellane.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

### London Gets Hundreds of Tons of Flowers Yearly from the Scilly Isles, off Cornish Coast



VIEW OF HUGHTOWN, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY ISLES. This is the principal town of the group of islands, some forty in number, about 25 miles off the Cornish coast. The place is built on a strip of sand, with the sea on either side.

LONDON, Eng.—The sight and the scent of a flower are perhaps nowhere more welcome than in the heart of a great city, and it is interesting to know whence come all the flowers for sale in the shops and streets of London during the earlier months of the year—that is, prior to the English spring flowering season. They are not produced at that time in the open in England, and it does not seem that a very great quantity is imported from the south of France. A large portion of them are grown in the Scilly Isles.

None of these islands is large. St. Mary's, the largest of them, measures only some 1,600 acres. On this island is Hughtown, the principal town of the group, situated on a strip of sand, the sea on either side of it. A prominent feature of the town is Star Castle, with its quaint old walls, while more modern and of greater utility is the pier for shipping.

The islands are of granite formation, with a precipitous and rocky coast, in places wild and rugged and picturesque.

In administrative matters their position is similar to that of an English county, possessing a local council of their own separate from that of Cornwall.

About 1870 a small consignment of early cut flowers was sent to the London market. So satisfactory did the experiment prove and so good seemed the prospect of establishing a regular trade on these lines that the business from that date onward received the earnest attention of the farmers and others.

There were bulbs—those of narcissi in particular—growing already in places about the islands, and these in some instances were collected and specially cultivated.

By 1885 the project had assumed a position of sufficient importance locally to call for the formation of a "Bulb and Flower Association," having for its object the further development of the industry. That same year as many as 65 tons of cut flowers were exported.

By 1889 the exports in this trade had increased to the amount of 200 tons, by 1893 to 450 tons and in 1898 the annual output had reached 515 tons of flowers.

There are 600 kinds of narcissi, and of these the favorite grown in the Scilly Isles is the polyanthus narcissus, with its splendid clusters of sweet-scented blooms, comprising many shades of yellow, white and orange.

In order to change the cropping of

the land, a crop of potatoes is often taken, the bulbs following again in this simple rotation and occupying the ground probably for two or three seasons.

GO NORTH, SAYS MR. GUGGENHEIM

Great Miner Advises Young Men of Vast Undeveloped Wealth to Be Had for a Song in Alaska.

NEW YORK—Daniel Guggenheim, who sailed Thursday on the *Mauretanian* with his wife and daughter Gladys, for a sojourn abroad, went Horace Greeley one better in his advice to young men. Instead of telling them to "go West," Mr. Guggenheim, in a chat before the sailing north urged that they go to the "Magnetic North."

THE 17 STUDENTS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. HILLARY WILLIAMS OF THE ACADEMY HAVE BEEN SENT TO MASSACHUSETTS TO PREPARE TO DO JUSTICE TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR ALMA MATER WHEN THEY FACE IN COMPETITION THE CRACK MILITARY RIFLE TEAMS OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, AND EVERY ONE OF THEM IS DOING HIS UTILITY AT THIS PREPARATORY CAMP.

ALTHOUGH IT IS NOW THE VACATION TIME AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND MOST OF THESE CADETS WOULD BE ENJOYING THEIR FREEDOM AT THEIR HOMES, IT IS NOT FOR THE SHOOT WHICH IS TO BE HELD, THEY ARE, AS IT IS, DOING SOME OF THE HARDEST WORK OF THE ENTIRE YEAR AND WHEN THEIR DAY'S WORK IS COMPLETED THEY ARE ONLY TOO READY TO SEEK THE SHELTER OF THEIR COMFORTABLE BEDS. LONG BEFORE TAPE BLOWS AT 10 O'CLOCK THEY ARE ASLEEP.

THE BAY STATE RANGE IS SELECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR RIFLE PRACTICE BECAUSE OF ITS EXCELLENT APPOINTMENTS. IT RANKS AS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY. THE NAVAL CADETS ARE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR CAMPSITE.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS TAKING HURRIED STEPS TO RUSH AID TO THE SCENE, BUT Owing TO THE LACK OF RAILROAD FACILITIES SPEEDY COMMUNICATION IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. THE WRECKED DISTRICT ABOUNDS IN MOUNTAINS AND THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY CONFORMS ALMOST EXACTLY TO THAT OF SICILY.

THE SHOOT AT WAKEFIELD IS MAINTAINED ON A STRICT MILITARY BASIS. THE "YOUNGSTERS," AS THEY ARE CALLED BY SOME OF THE VETERANS, ARE OPTIMISTIC AND DECLARE THEY WILL LAND AMONG THE PRIZE WINNERS WHEN THE SCORES ARE TABULATED.

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IN ADDITION TO THE NAVAL CADETS, ENCAMPED AT WAKEFIELD ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM WHICH WILL REPRESENT THE NAVY AGAINST THE ARMY, AND THESE MEN, NEARLY ALL VETERANS OF SEVERAL COMPETITIONS, ARE DOING NEARLY AS MUCH WORK AS THE CADETS. THERE ARE TWO COMPANIES OF MARINES IN THE CAMP DOING DAILY WORK ON THE RANGE TO MAKE THEIR ANNUAL QUALIFICATION MARKS.

THE CADETS IN CAMP COME FROM AS FAR EAST AS RHODE ISLAND AND AS FAR WEST AS OREGON. THEY ARE: TEAM CAPTAIN M. S. BROWN OF CHICAGO, F. BRADLEY OF ST. LOUIS, E. B. GIBSON OF NEWPORT, R. I., E. K. LANG OF BURLINGTON, KAN., H. O. ROESS OF PENDLETON, ORE., AND A. H. RUHL OF BALTIMORE, ALL FIRST CLASS MEN, AND THE FOLLOWING SECOND CLASS MEN: R. K. AWTRY OF MARIETTA, GA., H. F. BARTLETT OF LYME, CONN., J. H. BIRDSALL OF RIDESHAW, N. J., O. C. BADGER OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., L. S. PAMPERIN OF OCONTO, WIS., O. W. LEIDEL OF GREENVILLE, ILL., R. B. SIMMONS OF CHARLESTON, S. C., R. S. PARR OF BURLINGTON, KAN., A. G. ZIMMERMAN OF NEWARK, N. J., H. E. SAUNDERS OF DETROIT, MICH., AND G. E. THOMAS OF ST. LOUIS.

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN COMPANY STREET IN THE RANGE AND MAINTAIN THEIR OWN MESS WITH A COMMISSARY STEWARD AND THREE COOKS. THEY RESPOND EVERY MORNING TO THE SOUND OF REVEILLE AT 6 O'CLOCK AND MESS CALL COMES AT 7.

AT 8 O'CLOCK ASSEMBLY SOUNDS AND THE MEN GO TO THE RANGES AND FOR FOUR HOURS WORK UNDER THE INSTRUCTION OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS. MESS AGAIN SOUNDS AT NOON AND THEN THE MEN HAVE A SHORT REST UNTIL 1:20, WHEN THEY ARE BACK ON THE RANGE, AND THEY DO NOT COME AWAY UNTIL AFTER 4 O'CLOCK. THEN IT IS CLEANING EQUIPMENT UNTIL MESS TIME AGAIN, AND USUALLY AN HOUR OR MORE IS DEVOTED TO INSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSION AFTER MESS AND TAPS AT 10.

THE PROJECT WAS STARTED ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO WHEN DR. E. S. BOLAND INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION AT THE SOUTH BOSTON CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, URGING THAT THIS PROPERTY BE BOUGHT. THE TEACHERS OF THE CYRUS ALGER AND HOWE SCHOOLS HAVE CARRIED THE MATTER FORWARD, UNTIL THE SIGNING OF THE PETITION.

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## GERMANY SECURES CHICAGO BEEF IN LONDON FOR RATIONS

**Contracts During Present Shortage of Supply Reduce British Stock and Question Is Expected to Come Up in Parliament Within Few Days.**

NEW YORK—The Herald today in a despatch from London says:

A story has emanated here from a reliable source that a contract has been entered into between Libby, McNeil & Libby of Chicago and the German government for the supply of army and navy rations.

Inquiry at the office of Libby, McNeil & Libby yielded the information that a large shipment had been made from London to the German government only a few days ago. Mr. Bruns, the London manager of the company, stated that this shipment was made under instructions from Chicago where, he explained, a decided shortage in corn, beef and similar supplies for military and naval purposes existed.

It is understood from the authority first mentioned that the contract with the German government is of a very rigid character and that, seeing that the time for delivery comes during a period of

great scarcity in live stock, the result will be curtailing of supplies of the British government.

It is undoubtedly certain that British supplies will have to do without Chicago meat to a very large extent. In proof of this is the fact that in practically all of the London warehouses of beef packers the stocks are barely 15 per cent of what they were a year ago. It is understood that the question will be brought up in Parliament in a day or two, when it is likely some interesting facts will be revealed.

R. J. Wilson, the London manager of Armour & Co., stated that they had made two large shipments from here to the German government recently. He confessed that he had been surprised at receiving these orders at the time, knowing how highly protectionist Germany was and how she expended every effort to have her supplies produced within her own boundaries.

## NEWEST TELEPHONE INVENTION DESIGNED TO AID SHIPS IN FOG

CHICAGO—Information has just reached Chicago concerning two epoch-making inventions, approved by experts in Stockholm. One is called the "photographon," and was designed by a noted Swedish engineer, Sven A. von Berglund. Exhibitions of this device held in Stockholm were attended by official representatives of the French, English and German navies, and patents have been sought in every country having a patent law.

The invention is to provide lighthouses and vessels with instruments enabling the keeper of one, while surrounded by a dense fog, to call out the name and location of the lighthouse and its latitude and longitude, and for the shipping master of the other to give his vessel's name, port of sailing, destination, etc., as well as the latest observation taken, the comparison with the location of the lighthouse showing how far his vessel has drifted. The sound of the new instrument has carried the voice clearly five miles in a dense fog.

The principle of the "photographon" has not been made public, but it is known that electricity plays an important part and that the wax plate and needle of the present phonograph have been eliminated. The operator talks into the machine much in the same way as into the telephone, and through the secret working of the instrument the voice is given an immense carrying power. At the same time a permanent record is made of what has been spoken by the operator.

Large orders from the Swedish government and from the foreign countries represented at the official exhibition have been received by the inventor, it is said.

The second invention is in long distance telephoning by E. Egner, chief engineer of the royal Swedish telephone system, and J. Gunnar Holmstrom of the instruction department. It is the result of several years' study. A series of experiments between Paris, London, Berlin and Stockholm, under the supervision of H. Rydin, director-general of the Swedish telephone system, has given remarkable results. Over a distance of 2000 miles the voice sounded as distinct as if a person had been talking in the next room. One of the remarkable results of the experiments was the discovery that iron wire could be substituted for copper, reducing the cost of wiring nearly two thirds.

## GERMAN EMPEROR LAUDS FOOTBALL

BERLIN—Football has been commanded by Kaiser William and ordered a part of the military training.

The Emperor turned from politics to other subjects Thursday. He left early for Doeberitz to observe the maneuvers, in which sharpshooting was the principal feature. The Emperor in directing that football be included in the military exercises, is reported as saying that football is played in the United States and England is fine training.

Prince and Princess von Buelow gave a dinner Thursday night at which the Emperor and Empress and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hallweg were guests.

## ANTI-TRUST SUIT SEEKS MILLIONS

LEXINGTON, Miss.—A suit has been entered by the Retail Lumber Dealers Association of Mississippi and Louisiana in the chancery court under the anti-trust statute for the recovery of penalties aggregating \$14,184,000, the minimum under the statute, as the minimum penalty is \$200 a day and the maximum \$5000.

## PASTOR TO ACCEPT CALL TO WEST

DUXBURY, Mass.—The Rev. Edwin W. Bishop of Oak Park, Ill., who is passing the summer at a cottage on Standish shore, says he expects to accept a call extended to him by the Park Congregational Church of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Bishop is a native of Norwich, Conn.

## ADVERTISING MAN WITH AID OF BRUSH TOURS THE WORLD

Eleven years ago, down in Indiana, a few miles from Terre Haute, Jack Dryden shook the dust of the farm from his shoes and turned toward the beckoning West, which seemed to him the epitome of opportunity, says the Seattle Times. Always art for his life's work. In Chicago he studied at the art institute at night and worked as a messenger boy in a department store during the day. His studies showed him the futility of devoting a life's work to painting, when the field of commerce, with its ally, the young and growing advertising profession, needed the cleverest pencils to interpret in forceful lines the thousand and one commodities of trade and manufacture.

It was on this field that Dryden turned his energies and, equipped with two years of training, he came to Seattle. How he got here is neither here nor there. It is said that many a wealthy eastern and highly respected business man, aye, and politician, too, walked into Seattle.

Before he had been in Seattle 24 hours Jack Dryden obtained a position with a local department store, engaged in their designing and window card sign department. Three months of this work served to emphasize the fact that others needed his work and ideas, and so, figuratively speaking, he nailed up his shingle, rolled up his sleeves, and, as a reward for his enterprise, soon established a small but paying business, which later gave employment to nine persons.

Not satisfied with this and desiring to see a little of the world and of broadening his education, Dryden evolved the original idea of painting his way around the globe. So, two years ago this month, he started on a tour around the world with only \$100 in cash and a paint brush and a pencil.

## BIG CANTALOUP CROP IN NEVADA

T. M. Sloan, assistant general freight agent of the Salt Lake railroad, who returned to Los Angeles recently from Moapa, Nevada, states that from the present outlook the cantaloupe output of the Moapa district this summer will be approximately 150 carloads, or 45,000 cases, says the Los Angeles Examiner. This is an increase of nearly 300 per cent, as there were 56 carloads shipped from there last year. The output two years ago was 26 carloads.

These cantaloupes are known as the intermediate. The district will ship considerable garden truck, probably 25 cars, some of which is already being placed on the market.

## VOTELESS WOMAN PROTESTS A TAX

DOVER, N. H.—The next move to be made by Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, a lawyer and woman suffragist, and one of the wealthiest women here, who paid the taxes assessed against her for 1909 under a written protest, is awaited to day by believers in women voting. The protest reads in part:

"I hereby protest against the injustice of being compelled to pay taxes without having a vote to protect my property interests. Man should remember that woman is an entity, an individual. Many men, and especially many officials, are not yet conscious that women are citizens, are taxed under the laws, and should have a voice in making them."

## CHINA'S EMPEROR IN COMMAND

PEKING—An edict in the name of the Emperor appoints his majesty commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the empire, in accordance with the constitutional project of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu.

TRAINS CRASH AT DANVILLE, ILL.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Two passenger trains on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad collided head on at Royal, near here early today. It is reported that there were six casualties.

## Boston Newspaper Man Presents a Copy of Famous Oriental Painting to Gale Library, Laconia, N. H.



(Courtesy of the Manchester (N. H.) Union.)

"THE CANDY VENDER," BY ROBERT BLUM, AN AMERICAN ARTIST. The painter caught the happy group one day on the streets of Tokio. The original now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

LACONIA, N. H.—The Gale Memorial Library of this city has on exhibition today in its delivery room a painting of a street scene in Japan called "The Candy Vender." The painting has been presented to the library by Owen Flanders, a Boston newspaper man, whose home was formerly in Laconia, in memory of his father, also a newspaper man, the late Oliver Noyes Flanders.

The picture has been quietly presented to the library without any attendant ceremony, it being the wish of the donor of the picture to add to the artistic life of the city without calling attention to himself.

Oliver Noyes Flanders, in whose memory the picture was given, was a native of Manchester, the son of Abial C. Flanders, who was for 50 years an overseer in the employ of the Manchester Mills Corporation. Oliver Flanders was at some time connected with the Grafton County

Journal of Plymouth, the Saturday Blade of Concord, the Nashua Telegraph, and was, at the time of his death in 1892, city editor of the Columbia Register at Columbia, S. C. The picture is framed in a wide and tasteful frame and bears a medallion with the inscription:

"The Candy Vender." Painted by Camilla de Bitskey of New York after the original by Robert Blum in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Presented to Gale Memorial Library in memory of Oliver Noyes Flanders, newspaper man, author, good citizen, by his son, April 15, 1909."

Accompanying the painting is a framed tablet containing a description of the painting.

The original of this picture was painted by Robert Blum, a distinguished young American artist, who traveled in the Orient and painted "The Candy Vender" from a group he saw in one of the streets of Tokio.

It is the intention of the library trustees ultimately to have "The Candy

Vender" hung in the children's room of the library when this room can become a reality.

The children in the picture are children of Tokio's poorest class. The seller of candy in the Japanese cities has no permanent place of business; a place where little children gather and in the sun appeals to him most. The Japanese, in their candy making, blow the candy into all manner of shapes which appeals to the Japanese children. The art of doing this is not known or practised among European and American candy makers.

It was the hope of the donor of the picture that this, the first picture to be presented to the library, might be the nucleus of a splendid and growing collection of equally interesting idyls of child life in foreign lands.

The gift of this picture would have been made possible only by the courtesy and friendly cooperation of John T. Busiel and John W. Ashman of the trustees.

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## Washington Briefs

Protest against the rule of Immigration Commissioner Williams requiring each immigrant to have \$25 before being permitted to land from Ellis Island, was entered with the President by Leon Kaminsky, editor of the Jewish News of New York.

Reproductions of etchings of former Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, and of President Taft, are to adorn the walls of offices of American embassies and legations throughout the world.

President Taft has tentatively accepted an invitation to attend the installation of Dr. Shanklin as new president of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., next November.

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## TAFT IS INVITED BY CONFEDERATES

WASHINGTON—President Taft has accepted conditionally an invitation to attend a reunion of Confederate veterans at Fishers Hill, Va. The President received an invitation several days ago to attend the reunion and said that he would do so if the date of the gathering might be arranged so as to make it possible. Senator Daniel has informed Mr. Taft that the reunion date is July 24, and the President said he would be glad to go to Fishers Hill that day if Congress should earlier adjourn or if the state of tariff affairs then should be such as not to require his presence here.

These cantaloupes are known as the intermediate. The district will ship considerable garden truck, probably 25 cars, some of which is already being placed on the market.

## REPAIRED VESSEL OFF ON SCHEDULE

NEW YORK—Commodification of the French liner Touraine had her broken propeller blade repaired to sail on time Thursday is heard along the water front today. She was taken to Brooklyn, placed in dry dock and the bent blade removed and another substituted by the men working at night.

The North German Lloyd line steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which sailed from Hoboken Thursday morning for Bremen, and spent most of the morning in the mud on the edge of the Ambrose channel, is today continuing on her way.

## SOCIALIST DAILY SUSPENDS

MILFORD, N. H.—What is claimed to be the first daily socialist paper published in the United States, the Milford Daily Pointer, has just suspended publication here. Its editor was Edward M. Stanyan. The paper was established 15 years ago.

## FIFTEEN MILLION OUTPUT OF PLANT

General Electric Company at Lynn, It Is Learned Today, Is Contemplating Big Additions to Factories.

LYNN, Mass.—It is estimated that the products from Lynn factories of the General Electric Company alone this year will amount to over \$15,000,000. Eight thousand hands are now employed with a weekly pay-roll of over \$100,000, and it is ascertained today that many improvements are now contemplated.

This concern, already occupying several acres of land in West Lynn and on the marshes, again finds itself short of room and has decided to duplicate one of its latest buildings. In order to do this it will be necessary to raze one of the existing factories on the west side of Federal street. The new building will be reinforced fire-proof concrete. It will have a frontage on Federal street of 101 feet and a depth of about 400 feet.

In addition to this the company will immediately remodel building No. 77 at the river works, giving it a length, when completed, of 510 feet, which will make it the longest structure in the city and one of the longest in New England.

Private interests as well as the great industrial and manufacturing concerns are experiencing a period of unprecedented prosperity. This is indicated by the general rush of business and the steps that are being taken to meet the demand for more room. Factory additions are being made in many parts of the city and the erection of two mammoth brick structures is contemplated.

## GIVES CHURCHES MONEY BY WILL

Mrs. Nancy J. Litchfield of Somerville, by her will filed at the Middlesex probate office, East Cambridge on Thursday, bequeathed several sums to institutions.

The sum of \$35,000 is left in private bequests and the remainder of the estate, valued at over \$50,000 is disposed of as follows: Rev. J. Vanor Garton, pastor of West Somerville Baptist Church, \$500; Somerville Y. M. C. A., \$2000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$2000; home for aged couples, Roxbury, \$2000; First Baptist Church, Charlestown, \$500; Henry W. Bragg is named as executor.

## EVANS WILL FILED AT SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—The will of Robert D. Evans as filed in the probate court here leaves his entire estate, valued at \$12,000,000, to his wife.

## Domestic Briefs

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller's fight to rid the road outside the entrance to his estate at Pocantico Hills of John Melin's tavern has come to an end by the sale of the stock and fixtures at auction.

NEW YORK—The school of boxing and wrestling, one of the innovations of General Bingham, the late commissioner of police of New York, has been abolished by Commissioner Baker, his successor.

## CURTAIL POWERS DEPUTY IN CRETE

ATHENS—M. Zaimis, to whom the powers in their notes no longer give the title of high commissioner of Crete, says that he first heard of the proclamation of the union of Crete and Greece at Leneade before the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the proclamation of Bulgarian independence. On returning to Athens M. Zaimis found a note from the powers dated Oct. 15 addressed to the government of Crete. He said that after an attentive perusal of the notes he was convinced that his resignation would not now cause any difficulties either to the powers, Greece or the Cretans.

"But," he added, "having been named high commissioner by an international act of the powers on the proposal of King George, I do not think I am authorized to take alone the initiative in this, and the European powers can, if they think opportune, deprive me of my office by a new international act. The King also may give me to understand I should leave."

## MAINE IS GAINING IN SCHOOL CENSUS

Maine's school population, which includes all persons between the ages of five and 21 years was 212,335 on April 1, a gain for the year of 1683, according to returns completed at the office of State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith.

The apportionment of the school and mill fund is now being completed. The amount per scholar will be a little less than \$1.40, an increase of about 11 mills.

## OFFICE TO LEAVE FEDERAL BUILDING

Headquarters of the life-saving service of the Boston district will be moved at once from the federal building to the Equitable Building. The present quarters are too limited and the treasury department at Washington has authorized the change.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

### WEST END.

Papers have been passed in the sale of the estate at 38 North Anderson street, West End, from Joseph Schlesberg to Walter S. Crane. The property consists of 1500 square feet of land, with a two-story and basement apartment house, known as the Parkman House, all assessed for \$16,000, of which \$5000 is on the land.

### DORCHESTER.

Clara E. Badian has sold to Francis W. Edwards a large frame house and 8322 square feet of land at 530 Columbus road. The property is valued at \$9300, of which \$7500 is on the land.

### BACK BAY—SOUTH END.

A four-story swell front brick apartment house, 63 Mountfort street, Back Bay, has been sold by Jennie C.

## OIL KING ROCKEFELLER BUILDS NEW HOME IN POCANTICO HILLS

Modeled After a Normandy Farmhouse, Equipped With Elegant Living Rooms, Finished in Eighteenth Century Styles and Situated on a Big Estate.

John D. Rockefeller has long had a country home in the estate of 200 acres that he owns in the Pocantico Hills, but the house which he now occupies was only recently finished, says the New York Sun. A high point in this stretch of rolling country has always been regarded as the inevitable site for a home which should some day be put up there, and when the former house on the estate was destroyed by fire the construction of Mr. Rockefeller's present summer home was begun.

The site overlooks the Hudson and sweeps the valley for miles to the south of the Pocantico Hills, and the distant view of New York is emphasized by the thin spires of the Singer Building and the Metropolitan Building. Northward the picture stretches to West Point.

Mr. Rockefeller insisted that the house should be a simple country home and not a rival to some of the ostentatious houses that ornament the Westchester hilltops. The architects have followed generally the plan of a Normandy farmhouse, although they have sacrificed other considerations to the physical characteristics of the site. They have sought to make the house appear as the natural summit of the hill on which it stands.

The line of the elevation is carried out in the house and especially emphasized in the towering roof of green slate. This is three stories high. The material of which the house was built came chiefly from the old walls which used to cross the estate. The best of the stone in form and color was selected and it also serves for the terraces.

The house will be occupied chiefly during the open air months and that characteristic is revealed in the form of the building. On the south the piazzas open to the terrace and gardens with a descent of only a few steps. About this level of the house there are piazzas or terraces on every side. The southern end is finished by the formal garden.

The ground falls off toward the north end of the house abruptly and here there are six stories. The first or ground floor on this side of the house contains a so-called golf room which is supplied with lockers, bathrooms and such conveniences. The entrance to this room leads to the links, and eight windows with rounded tops light the room.

Over this room is a broad piazza covered with a pergola. The landscape gardener who laid out the grounds has also made use of the old stone which provided the building material for the house.

The portion of this first floor not occupied by the golf room is used for the service quarters of the house, and these are for the most part finished in tiles and enameled brick.

On a level with the formal garden on the south of the house which it overlooks is the main floor of the house. Here is the drawing room, Mr. Rockefeller's office, the central hall, which contains a pipe organ and serves as a music hall, the library and the dining room. All these rooms open on the terraces. Eleven masters' and 10 servants' sleeping rooms are on the second floor.

The owner's office is across the hall from the drawing room. The dining room and library are on the western side of the house and besides opening on the broad terrace at this point they have a beautiful view of the Hudson. Ogden Codman, who decorated the two lower floors of the house, has kept within the limits of the eighteenth century, although allowing himself a wide range among the styles of that period. The various rooms show the styles of Sher-

## KANSAS PROFITS BY ENGLISH GRASS

Meadow Fescue Gives Permanent Pasture and Seed Yield Amounts to Fifteen Bushels to Acre.

A meadow fescue, or English blue grass, is the subject of a farmer's bulletin issued by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture. The bulletin is of interest as showing that Gardner township, in Johnson county, Kansas, is the home of the meadow fescue seed industry in this part of the country.

In this district the culture has superseded that of alfalfa, and with a yield of 15 bushels of seed to the acre is shown to be more profitable even than wheat. The acreage of the grass, however, is decreasing, owing to a falling off in the price of the seed and the recent trouble with rust.

The culture in Gardner township began in 1877. S. H. Ayers was its originator. The grass is perennial and a meadow once seeded furnished permanent pasture, besides producing regular hay crops. The record production of seed in Kansas was in 1903, when 130 carloads of 30,000 pounds each were marketed. Prices that year ranged from three to five cents a pound. For pasture meadow fescue has proven more successful when mixed with timothy, alfalfa or red clover.

As a rotation crop its value has been demonstrated by experiments made on a farm near Wellsville, Kan., where the owner found that its effect on corn was nearly equal to that of clover. He planted meadow fescue three years, followed it by two years of corn and then one year of small grain. The results, according to the bulletin, were highly satisfactory.

ton, Hepplewhite and the Adam brothers. The most striking feature of the rooms as a whole is the white paneled woodwork, which serves as a background for the various decorative beauties of this period. The walls of the drawing room are paneled in the balance of plain and ornamental surfaces characteristic of the best of the Adam period. The furniture is made in the Adam manner. The room is regarded as an uncommonly successful exposition of the characteristics of the Adam style. The long rectangular panels are especially typical of the Adam brothers' work and appear not only in that monument to their genius, Sion House, but in the Earl of Derby's house.

The plain panel over the chimney-piece is especially severe, but shows in its decoration all the characteristics of the Adam school. The windows in these rooms have square tops, the "round curtains" to which Sheraton devoted a part of his book on upholstery being reserved for the dining and living rooms. The dining room has more ornate carved surfaces than the drawing room and the furniture is Chinese Chippendale. The dining table is distinguished by the rare lattice work. As a man in the school of Chippendale there is a side table in this design's French manner—rare, since this devotion to foreign goods continued such a short time—and still unmistakably English.

The simplicity of the entablature counterbalances the elaborate ornamentation of the chimney-piece. The metal masks of the four branched sconces are made to match the smaller masks of the fireplace. Details appropriate to the period are the fire screens done in the manner of Angelica Kaufmann and the lamp shades, also true to the Chinese suggestion of Chippendale not only in their pictures but in their form as well.

The rooms with the round top windows have elaborate hangings of richly harmonious colors.

An exception to the rule of white paneled woodwork and mahogany is found in Mr. Rockefeller's office, which is done in oak. It conforms to the decorative idea of the period of William and Mary. The woodwork is rich brown in color and the furnishings of a deep red. The sofa and chairs are in upholstery of glowing red with a small design. The round top windows are hung with harmonious draperies and the entire walls are composed of the red oak.

There is a red rug on the floor to match the furniture and the lights are placed in brackets made in direct imitation of candelabra of the period.

The portraits of famous French financiers hang on the walls and there, anachronistic pendant, is a typewriter, which is about the only thing in the room to suggest modern business.

The moldings on the long oak panels are without ornament, while at either side of the round top windows are pilasters meeting a perfectly single cornice.

An old mirror of Queen Anne design hangs over the chimney hearth, which contains no shelf. The wall treatment of this room is in the manner of Christopher Wren.

The eighteenth century also prevails on the floor above which is dedicated to the sleeping rooms. Mrs. Rockefeller's room is finished in the style of the Adams, while Mr. Rockefeller's room is Chippendale. The guests' rooms are equally true to the eighteenth century English decoration. They are furnished to a considerable extent with rare old pieces appropriate to the period of the room and carry out the decorator's idea of elegance and simplicity.

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# New High Records Made by Steels, Market Closing Strong

## INDUSTRIALS ARE QUITE PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

Steel Common Makes Another New High Record and Is Most Largely Dealt In—Equipment Stocks Strong.

## BOSTON STOCKS UP

The industrial stocks were largely dealt in today on the New York market and advances were the general order. Steel Common again was very much in the limelight, making another new high record. The preferred also was in good demand and sold up to higher level and within a little more than a point of its highest.

As both issues are selling away above the figures at which they were quoted when the corporation was earning a great deadweight than it is at present, the presumption is that much manipulation as well as a discounting of the future prosperity of the corporation is responsible for the remarkable rise in the stock. The big pool which is said to have been operating in the stock is supposed to be at the bottom of the movement. There are all sorts of rumors regarding the future achievements of the company in circulation.

The railroad equipment companies shared in the advance today. They have been making money lately and the prospects are that with the constantly increasing business of the railroads they will soon be operating full capacity. Their earning power is large in prosperous times. American Car Foundry opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 58½ and rose to 59. American Steel Foundries was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 52½. Sloss Sheffield rose from 83 to 84.

The railroads were somewhat neglected and their price movements irregular. Chesapeake & Ohio and Reading both showing declines in the early trading, while some fractional advances were made by other issues. Union Pacific was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 194½, and rose to 194¾. The preferred was unchanged at 105. Wabash preferred, which has been moving in an erratic manner for some days, was up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the opening at 50½, and after gaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  dropped to 50½.

The Boston market displayed a better tone than for some days past. Fractional advances were general throughout the list. Superior Copper made the greatest advance during the forenoon. It opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 40½, and sold up to 40¾. Lake was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 21½, and advanced to 22½. North Butte opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 50½, and rose to 51½. Mohawk sold, ex-dividend, at 57½ at the opening and advanced to 58.

The Boston market continued to gain strength toward midday and in the early afternoon gains of one to two points were made by some of the active issues. Tamarac advanced from 62 to 64. Mohawk rose to 59. Copper Range improved to 81½. Lake was up to 23.

The New York list broadened and the leaders continued to advance. Steel touched 72. Amalgamated Copper rose to 81½ after opening at 80½. Missouri, Kansas, Texas rose from 41½ to 42½. American Steel Foundries touched 53.

Steel preferred made a new high record during the afternoon, selling up to 125%. The common also gained further and the market continued quite strong. Louisville & Nashville advanced 2 points to 145. Atlantic Coast Line rose from 128½ to 131. The Boston market remained firm.

## LOAN IS RUMORED FOR GUATEMALA

NEW ORLEANS—According to the Times-Democrat, Congressman William Sulzer of New York and a large New York syndicate are negotiating with President Cabrera for the refinancing of Guatemala. Reliable reports to this effect have been received from that country, it is said.

It is stated that Mr. Sulzer has arranged through the syndicate to negotiate a loan of \$25,000,000 for Guatemala. With this money it is intended to recall all the paper currency of the country at the value of 15 cents gold on the dollar and place the country on a gold basis.

### YACHT SHAMROCK IS BURNED.

NEW YORK—Fire today destroyed the 40 foot yacht Shamrock, flagship of the New Jersey Yacht Club, while she was cruising in Newark bay. There were 11 men on the boat. All were rescued.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Last	Open.	High.	Low.
Amal Copper.....	80 3/4	81 1/2	80 3/4	81 1/2
Am Best Brgs.....	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car & Foun.....	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am C & F pf.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	73 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Ice Featur.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	35	35 1/2
Am Locomotives.....	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Loes.....	119	119	119	119
Am Smelt & Re pf.....	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Am Smelt & Re pf.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am St Fin new.....	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Am Tel & Tel.....	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Anacunda.....	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47 1/2
Atchison.....	116	116	116	116
Atchison pf.....	104 1/2	104	104	104 1/2
Atchison pf.....	128 1/2	131 1/2	128 1/2	131 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	119	119	119	119
B Brp Transf.....	78	78	78	78 1/2
Canadian Pa.....	185	185	184	184 1/2
Cen Leather.....	32 1/2	32	32	32 1/2
Cen Leather pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105
Che & Ohio.....	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & Alton.....	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi & G W B'.....	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron.....	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Col Southern.....	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Com Gas.....	140	140	139 1/2	140 1/2
Com Products.....	22 1/2	22	22	22 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	192 1/2	193	192 1/2	193
Den & Rio Grande.....	47	47	47	47
Erie.....	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36 1/2
General Electric.....	165	165	165	165
Gt Nor pf.....	149 1/2	150	149 1/2	149 1/2
Gt Nor Or efs.....	76 1/2	76	76 1/2	76 1/2
Illino Central.....	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Interboro-Met pf.....	48	48	48	48
Kan City So.....	45	45	45	45
Kans & Texas.....	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Louis & Nash.....	145	145	144 1/2	145
Maryland Pa.....	72 1/2	72	72	72 1/2
National Lead.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
N R of M D pf.....	25	25	25	25
N Y Central.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Nor & Western.....	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	91 1/2
Northern Pa.....	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12
People's Gas.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	158	158	157 1/2	158
Pressed Steel Car.....	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
St Paul.....	190	190	190	190
Reading.....	155 1/2	156 1/2	154 1/2	156 1/2
Republic Steel.....	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sloss-Sheff S & Co.....	83	84	83	84
Southern Pacific.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Southern Railway.....	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	31 1/2
St Paul.....	154 1/2	154	154 1/2	154 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	35	35	34 1/2	35
Third Avenue.....	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Two City Natp Tr.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Union Pacific.....	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	105	105	105	105
U S Rubber.....	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
U S Rubber pf.....	116	116	116	116
U S Steel pf.....	71	72	70	71
Wabash pf.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Western Union.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Westinghouse.....	85	85	85	85
Wisconsin Central.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57

## BONDS.

Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T ev.....	105	105
Atchison gen 4s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchison ev pf.....	117	117
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Interboro-Rio Grande 4d.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Interboro-Rio Grande 4d.....	80	80
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	87 1/2	87 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	92 1/2	92 1/2
N Y City Tr 4 1/2s new.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Penn ev.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reading gen 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Island 5 1/2s.....	93 1/2	93 1/2
Union Pacific 4s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
Union Pacific 4s.....	111	111
U S Steel 5 1/2s.....	116	116
Wabash 4s.....	77	77
Wisconsin Central 4s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening.	Closing.	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
do coupon.....	102	102	102
3s registered.....	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Small bonds.....	102	100	102
4s registered.....	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
do coupon.....	119 1/2	120	119 1/2
Panama 2s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1938s 100s.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Dist Col 3 6 4s.....	108	108	108

Reported by C. P. & G. W. Eddy.

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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Silvery Sardine

Because pilchards are abundant about Sardinia they have received the general name of sardines. In a lecture reproduced in the National Geographic Magazine, called "The Land of the Sardine," a full account is given of this industry as it is carried on in Brittany.

This picturesque province of France, named for Great Britain, and whose inhabitants are said to be less French in character than any in the republic, has been visited for many years by travelers and artists, and in art exhibitions we have become familiar with its quaint interiors and rugged scenery. The people are Celts, belonging in the same family with the Highland Scotch and Welsh, the Irish and the Cornish tribes, and here the Celtic language has lingered longest.

In a population of 3,000,000, Brittany

has half as many fishermen as the United States. Other fish and crustaceans are caught and shipped, seaweed is gathered for fertilizing, and sea salt manufactured, but the sardine is the leading product. The fishermen catch from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds in a season. The fishing is done with small two-masted boats, carrying square lugger sails. Oars—33 feet long—are also used. The fish are caught by bait which is set already hung. They are delicate and must be handled gently. The nets are dyed dark blue, and give a beautiful touch of color to the wharf pictures when hung on the mastsheads to dry.

In the canneries—many of which are operated by French and American capital—the work of preparing and packing the fish is done by women and children.

### Reportorial Style

A writer in the London Leader comments on the loss of literary quality through the necessary "crispness" of journalistic style, and praises a description of a lawn fete with speeches for dwelling on the lawn more than on the speeches, and concludes:

There is real art again in this simple statement of fact:

"At the close of the speeches there was dancing on the lawn."

Here we have an indication of the revulsion of feeling. The hearers, who had been as patient as the kite already mentioned, were conscious of relief, of the removal of restraint, and with a natural rebound they showed their joy in the manner in which men and women of all ages have signified such feelings—they danced! I can imagine that they put all the mord zest and fire into their step, they indulged in flings and capers and tricky little hornpipe movements with added gusto, because they knew that T. Jones, M. P., had finished, and that Z. Smith, ex-M. P., had ceased. After all, one may always say something creditable of even the most trying speaker—he does finish eventually, even as Thackeray said of the trains on the old Eastern Counties line, that they "come in at last."

The sweetest music is not in oratories, but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life tones of tenderness, truth and courage.—Emerson.

### Japanese Color Prints

The term color print as we understand it conveys to the European mind "ideas of mechanical facture such as had no part in the art" of Japanese color prints. Each print, indeed, may be considered a water-color picture, "for there was no press, and the printer was an artist rather than an artisan, mixing and spreading his colors on the blocks and tinting his sheets by a dexterous, simple but delicate use of the 10 fingers . . ." says Arthur Morrison, according to the London Post. Mr. Morrison gives a brief resume of the rise and development of Japanese art so far as it bears on the color print, from the latter part of the sixteenth century down to Hokusai, the marvelous and Hiroshige, the great landscape painter, who has "caused the natural aspect of old Japan to live before our eyes forever."

### Departure of the Pilgrims for Holland

Being thus constrained to leave their native soyle and countre, their lands and living and all their friends and familiar acquaintance, it was much and thought marvellous by many. But to go into a country they knew not, where they must lerne a new language and get their living they knew not how, it being a deare place and subiecte to ym miseries of war, it was by many thought an adventure almost desperat, a case intolerab, especially seeing they were not accounted with tradis nor traffiqu by which ye country doth subsiste, but had only been used to a plaine countrie life, and ye innocent trade of husbandry. But these things did not dismay them for their desires were sett on ye ways of God & to joyne His ordinances; but they rested on His providence and knew whom they had believed.

I knew not but it may be spoken to ye honor of God & without prejudice to any that such was ye true pietie, ye humble zeale & fervent love, of this people towards God and His wayes and ye single hardtesse & sincere affection one towards another, that they come as near ye primitive patterne of ye first churches as any other church of these later times have done.—Bradford History of Plymouth.

### Chopin Memorial in Poland

At last there seems to be reason to hope," says a correspondent of Matin, "that there will be a Chopin monument erected at Warsaw. Chopin, like Heine, was remembered in bronze and marble in other countries long before such honors to his memory were even discussed in Poland. This was due to the fact, undoubtedly, that the Russian government was naturally averse to showing honors to a Pole. A 'private subscription' was finally allowed to be made, and the 100,000 ruble memorial can now be seriously considered."

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## Consequences of the Sequence of Tenses

One of the most discussed laws of language as applied to English is the classic rule of the sequence of tenses. English newspapers have a tradition whereby in reporting speeches in "indirect discourse" every verb is put in the past. To the American reader, not used to this formality, these reports are often most troublesome reading. One constantly loses the point of view. For example, one may read: "Mr. Jones said that it was a Briton's proudest boast that the sun never set on the British dominions." This makes the boast a thing of ancient history from the point of view of the average American reader, who is used to seeing things that are always true expressed in the present.

Maezner, whose work on English grammar (translated from the German) stands strangely enough on the Boston Library reference shelves as the best authority on English grammar, says that the point of view of the first speaker must be considered, or felt, in quoting, and this determines whether the present or past tense is used. When a notion of the "activity of perceiving, feeling, imagining or predication comes in," the past tense follows the past tense, as "I maintained that it was unlawful to, etc." The act described is just as unlawful now as it ever was but its application to the particular case in hand when that sentence was first uttered makes one quote it in the past, as above.

The New York Sun has lately printed several versions of that delectable old joke, where the Englishman asks the American girl what we do with all the corn we raise. She answers, "Oh, we eat what we can and what we can't we can." He joyfully tells the story to his friends at home and one version of the many makes him say, "She told me that they ate what they could and what they couldn't they could." Here is a perhaps inconsequential consequence of the old Latin laws of tense. The Englishman used the past throughout and quite spoiled the joke. An American, all jok-

ing aside, would have said, "She said they eat what they can," etc. That is, eating and canning are a continuous performance among us and so to be stated in the present.

Grammarians differ somewhat in the ruling on this point. Gold Brown in his great symposium of all the grammars that ever were says that "Propositions that are as true now as they ever were or will be should generally be expressed in the present tense."

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Shakespeare shows a very fine feeling for the difference in the point of view.

He follows the past verb by a present or by a past with a delicate precision that is worth study. For example, "You said

that idle weeds are fast of growth" here a general proposition is quoted. At the moment when it was made it was recognized as of constant application and so is quoted in the present. In the King James version of the Bible the translators wrote: "Others said that it is Elias." (Mark vi. 15). This is wrong, because persons are not continuously thinking or saying that. Maezner quotes: "I was about to observe that every circle has its center" as a correct use of tenses. Here is a general and continually recognized fact. Brown quotes "He seemed hardly to know that two and two make four." "Made" is wrong in such a case.

M. A. Earle of Aberdeen University calls this "oblique narrative" and notes that people more often than not follow a past by a past tense without heed to the distinction made above. It is sometimes called the "attraction of tenses," whereby without regard to the logical meaning the old time "sequence" is observed.

In general it may be said that English has fewer merely arbitrary rules and usages than most other languages. The thought to be expressed, what we have called the point of view, governs construction to such an extent that even the past infinitive, which has been the despair of most purists, is nowadays seen to be admissible where the meaning or even euphony demands it.

Where'er a noble deed is wrought,  
Where'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts in glad surprise  
To higher levels rise.  
Honor to those whose words and  
deeds

Thus help us in our daily needs,  
And by their overlow

Raise us from what is low.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

### Mission Architecture

## A WONDERFUL VINE

Cambridge is said to have the largest and most beautiful wistaria vine in the world. Sylvester S. Crosby, 10 Sacramento street, has been the owner of it for 37 years, and during that time has had many visitors from all parts of this country and abroad who have without exception proclaimed it the greatest of vines. Travellers from France, Italy and the Mediterranean countries, all rich in vines, have said they had never seen its equal. Recently several Japanese saw it. They said that in their country, where the wistaria is a favorite and much cultivated, they had not seen one so large.

The present owner thinks this particular vine was planted when the house was built, about 60 years ago. Mr. McClure, a returned California "forty-niner," built the house and named the street upon which he built to commemorate his success in the Sacramento valley.

The interior of this vine-covered house is almost as notable as the exterior, for it contains heirlooms and curios of great interest and one of the most extensive private piano record collections in the world, the number running into the thousands.

### Good News

There is news of a particular, definite kind of increasing business. The Standard Oil Company says its business has returned to normal. The General Electric Company says its business appears to be approaching that of 1906. The United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Pennsylvania, Cambria and Lackawanna steel companies all say business is growing satisfactorily. The Westinghouse Electric Company has more men at work than at any time since the panic—World's Work.

### To Do Thy Will

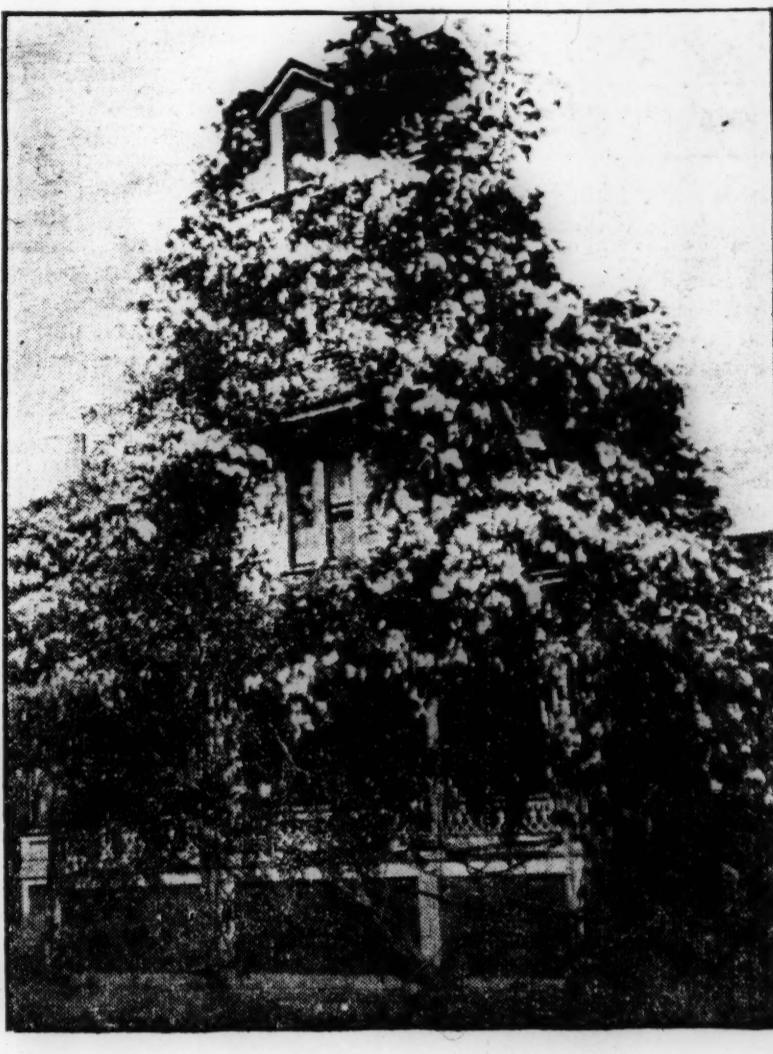
The battle of our life is won and heaven begun.

When we can say, "Thy will be done."

But Lord, until These restless hearts in Thy deep love are still.

We pray thee, "Teach us how to do Thy will."

—Lucy Larcom.



WISTARIA VINE, CAMBRIDGE.

Said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

### Shakespeare and the Modern Hat

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly has a word to say about the modern hat. She calls it the club woman's burlap. It is one that she bears very willingly. "I think," she writes, "Shakespeare must have had a vision of the fashionable hat of today . . . for Petruccio says to the haberdasher when Katherine's cap is presented to him for approval—

Why, this was molded on a porringer;  
A velvet dish . . .  
Away with it! come, let me have a bigger.

But Katherine (oh, for a thousand such today!) prefers the smaller hat:  
I'll have no bigger: this doth fit the time;

And gentlewomen wear such caps as these.

Which bids one believe that a clamor for a revival of Elizabethan millinery would be generally responded to by the gentlemen.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—James R. Lowell.

## Children's Department

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

#### ADDITIONS.

- Add sharp to a girl's name and make a Chinese city.
- Add an era to a vegetable and make a boy servant.
- Add a boy's name to a cave and make a foreign country.
- Add a conjunction to a loud thwack and make a city of New England.
- Add replenished to large and make thankful.
- Add a skin-covering to a breath and make a figure.

#### ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Helmet.

### A Solar Motor

The glass of a hothouse allows light waves to come in and be changed to heat waves, but will not let the heat waves go out. Thus the inside of such a place is much warmer than the outside air. The same principle has been utilized to a greater extent in Florida on what is known as the solar motor. Pipes painted black are filled with some liquid and enclosed in glass. The sun is allowed to shine on them, and so much heat is absorbed that the liquid boils and the resulting vapor is utilized in running an engine. In case the inside of either the hothouse or the solar motor was formed of mirrors, such a result would not take place, as the light waves would be immediately reflected through the glass again. So the idea is to make the surface inside black and rough to obtain the greatest efficiency.—Exchange.

Where'er a noble deed is wrought,  
Where'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts in glad surprise  
To higher levels rise.  
Honor to those whose words and  
deeds

Thus help us in our daily needs,  
And by their overlow

Raise us from what is low.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

### A Linguist

One of Marion Crawford's talents was a special facility for acquiring languages. Having been partly brought up in Italy, he naturally spoke Italian in most of its many dialects perfectly, and he also had the frequent experience of being taken for a German in Germany and a Frenchman in France. At one time he spent a winter at Prague, in order to obtain local color and atmosphere for one of his novels, and in the short space of eight weeks he had acquired enough of the difficult Bohemian language to make himself easily understood wherever he went, and to gather material from those who spoke no other tongue. But although he knew many languages well, he did not pick them up carelessly; a grammar and a dictionary were always at his elbow. . . . One of his latest pastimes was to read everything he could find of Pindar, a huge enjoyment, he said, because "most of it was pretty tough Greek!"—Bookman.

G. W. Stephens, chairman of the harbor commissioners of Montreal, says: "With the exception of San Francisco, Montreal is the only port in North America where every bit of the foreshore belongs to the public and is under the control of a public commission."—New York Sun.

### Effect of Panama Canal on Southern Trade

The construction of the Panama canal will give to our southern states, according to the Manufacturers' Record, a strategic position of very great importance in the world's commerce. More than 50 years ago one of the Old South's great savants, Commodore Maury, familiarly known as "the Pathfinder of the Seas," in a report on the importance of an isthmian canal, stated that the breaking down of the barrier which separated the Atlantic and the Pacific would give free vent to trade, would open to closer commercial intercourse the Orient, with its 600,000,000 inhabitants, and would cause the world's commerce to center in the Gulf of Mexico, as one who studies the subject can question the correctness of Commodore Maury's prediction. The Mississippi river and its tributaries drain toward the gulf the rich territory which stretches from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains and from the Lakes to the gulf, while many of the far seeing railroad men of the land are turning their eyes to the opening of the Panama canal. As to the future activity along the entire coast, looks large on the horizon.

### Venetian Beads Again

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 16, 1909.

### President Taft and the Tariff Bureau

THERE is contained in the tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, what may be regarded as the basis for a tariff commission. It is a simple grant of authority to the President to employ such persons as may be required to make thorough investigations and examinations into the production, commerce and trade of the United States and foreign countries, and all conditions affecting the same, as shall be of assistance in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by the section which invests him with discretionary power in the matter of enforcing, under certain circumstances, a maximum tariff against a foreign country.

The bureau thus contemplated is far from being what the advocates of a tariff commission desire; but they see in it, as the President evidently does, a first step in the right direction. On the other hand, the sticklers for what they take to be a constitutional prerogative think they see in the measure the entering wedge of a scheme which is intended to take away from the House of Representatives its right to fix the rates of duty. In this connection it is openly asserted that Mr. Payne has never been friendly to the commission proposal, and that his antipathy to it is shared by his colleagues on the conference committee. Moreover, we have it with equal positiveness that Speaker Cannon and other prominent members of the House organization concur in Mr. Payne's view, and would back him up in his determination to eliminate the tariff bureau provision were it not for the determination of the President to have it retained.

Normal action has not yet been taken by the conference committee with regard to this matter, but from all appearances the President has already achieved a victory. He has taken the position that it is and will be impossible intelligently and correctly to carry out the party policy of making the duties conform to the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, until a method other than the ex parte one of hearing testimony from interested manufacturers shall be adopted.

The important thing is, that if the excuse for a tariff commission shall be incorporated in the present revenue measure it is likely to grow to full proportions. Even the manufacturers—or, to use the more comprehensive term, the producers—complain that the schedules are not intelligently and skilfully constructed under the present method. The adoption of the commission method seems inevitable if the bureau provision is retained. The sticklers for prerogative will find that it deprives the House of Representatives of no right or privilege, since, of necessity, that body must act upon the recommendations of the commission.

The country should be, and will be, grateful to President Taft for the courageous stand he has taken in behalf of the one provision in the tariff bill which gives promise of ultimate reformation of our customs revenue system.

AN EXCELLENT plan for broadening the opportunities which university students have for acquainting themselves with the culture of their own lands and other lands is embodied in a project which has just received the support of the prime minister of Great Britain and of Lord Strathcona of the Dominion of Canada. It also has the indorsement of the heads of many of our leading universities in America and in England. The plan is that twenty-eight scholarships shall be established, fourteen to be available in the United Kingdom, ten in America and four in Canada. Those students in America and Canada who secure them are to be given a ten weeks' tour in Great Britain under the guidance of a representative university man; and the British students are to be given similar tours in America and Canada. Those men who have shown the greatest interest in industrial, civic and social development will of course be selected for travel. In conjunction with these scholarships, it is proposed to establish bureaus in New York and London, which will cooperate with graduates and students of any of the great universities who wish to visit other countries to study social and industrial problems.

The advantage to be gained by promoting a plan of this sort is obvious. College men need to study practical affairs at first hand, and travel of the sort proposed will necessarily stimulate greater interest in the broad questions concerning human progress and enable the traveler to write and to speak with an authority not to be gained in any other way. The interchange of thought resulting from travel as thus outlined will tend to bring nations closer together. While college life is by no means sure to evolve the representative thought of a nation, still those educated in great universities often become leaders in the formulation of thought concerning important subjects. Intimate observation and travel added to a college training go far toward the development of such leadership.

### The French in China

IN THE controversy over the participation of American capital in the Sze-chuen railway loan, little or nothing is said on the attitude of the French banking group. So in the preceding struggle which ended in the agreement between the English, French and German groups, it was observed that the matter was apparently fought out between the Germans and the English. If, despite this absence of outward force, the French have held their own, it is due to their exceptional position in the far east. It is France's policy today more than ever to cultivate marked and increasing reserve in everything concerning her Indo-Chinese possessions, and the result is that the strength of her position in the South China sea and the Pacific is considerably underrated. This policy of concealing her actual strength has enabled her to extend her influence and to consolidate her interests in the same unobtrusive way in which Holland has for decades labored to solidify her rule in the neighboring Malay archipelago.

While the plan of gradually absorbing the whole peninsula of farther India was frustrated by the British occupation of Burma,

the French nevertheless succeeded in establishing themselves very firmly on the eastern shores, from the borders of China to the Gulf of Siam. The entente cordiale put an end to all rivalry between France and England over the nominally independent kingdom of Siam, while the Franco-Japanese agreement served to guarantee the security of French Indo-China and proved of exceptional value in view of the numerous native conspirators who are wont to take refuge with their kinsfolk of Japan.

Thanks to this base of operations, the position of France in the far east is unique. Neither Germany nor America, nor even England, possesses such a base in the immediate vicinity of the richest part of China. It is a source of much regret to the British, and especially to the Anglo-Indians, that there is no immediate prospect of linking Burma with China by a railroad which would tap the rich provinces of the west and south and extend British influence from the land side. This is precisely what France is doing by the construction of her railroad from Hanoi, in French Tonkin, to the capital of Yun-nan, China's southernmost province. The railroad has already passed the border and the most difficult part of the road is practically completed. As the struggle of the western powers becomes more and more centered in the Yang-tse valley, toward which the Yun-nan railway is steadily pushing from the south, the financial influence of France in Chinese railway affairs will necessarily grow in scope. It is a fact that at the present time France has the greatest difficulty in keeping down native rebellion throughout Indo-China, but she is pursuing a well-defined policy for which she has made great sacrifices but which promises to make her the dominant power in the development of south China.

### Profit Sharing As an Antidote

THERE has probably been a time in the experience of every employer when he would cheerfully have given a liberal price for the privilege of applying to his business a method promising to inspire his employees with an interest in his affairs that was not based entirely, or almost entirely, on the payroll.

To a limited extent, employers have found help who take something more

than the interest of an employee in their

affairs, and when such persons are discovered, they are speedily advanced to positions of greater remuneration and responsibility.

The question, however, has been how to interest not the few but the many—how to make every employee feel that he was working for his own future as well as for his employer's—and progressive as well as philanthropic business men have been experimenting to this end for many years. It must be evident that, if it could be accomplished, the present relationship between employer and employee would come to an end, and with it all of those differences, great and small, which breed discontent and lead to strikes.

Employers have not been prepared, nor are they now, to confess that our existing economic system is a failure, or to accept the proposition that the individual must be lost in the mass before the condition of the workingman can be improved. They have not been prepared, nor are they now, to accept the remedies proposed by extremists in social reform movements. They desire to retain control of their affairs and they insist on the right to do so; but, as a rule, the modern employer is heartily in accord with every movement that promises to improve the condition of the employee, and especially every movement which aims to benefit the employee without injuring the employer.

The International Harvester Company has taken a step toward making stockholders of its employees. "The company," says Cyrus H. McCormick, its president, desires all its employees, upon whose efforts the success of the business depends, to have a share in the profits." To bring about this condition, the company is offering its stock to its employees on very liberal terms, and under conditions which not only insure profits but safeguard the investor in every particular.

Now, the end in view is plainly the enlistment of the army of employees of this corporation in its interest. Under the stockholding and profit-sharing system, its workmen will cease to be altogether employees, and, in a sense, will become partners in the concern. As partners, their interest in its welfare will extend beyond the next pay day, and the same interest is counted on to make them hesitate long before taking part in a strike.

The company mentioned is in a position to carry on this experiment even though for a time the results may be unprofitable and discouraging. If it succeeds, as we all must hope it may, it will be a conspicuous example, and unquestionably a good one, to all other employers of labor.

A GREAT ocean liner left her dock in East Boston for Liverpool the other day without her usual cargo of wheat. There is little contract wheat for delivery in Chicago or elsewhere in this country at present. Those who have possession of the grain in stock have been able to name their own price; those who need the grain have been willing to pay any price named. The price reached \$1.27 a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade last Wednesday, for July delivery. Predictions were freely made that it would reach \$1.50. There was a decline on the Chicago Board of Trade on Thursday but this does not materially alter the situation.

Wheat is not an absolute necessity. Wheat bread is not an absolute necessity. Bread made from other cereals answers all purposes. If the people are willing to practise self-denial and economy, they, rather than Mr. Patten and the so-called "bull clique" in Chicago, may control the wheat market. A week of corn-bread eating, or rye-bread eating, the country over, would transform the wheat deficit into a wheat surplus, and wheat flour and wheat bread would again be down to normal prices.

However, Mr. Patten and the "bull clique" are not likely to be checked permanently, because the people, as a people, would have to go through a campaign of education and become thoroughly organized before they would enter en masse upon self-denial and economy.

For the present all we can do is to deplore the fact that the many in this and other respects place themselves at the mercy of the few, and do it with their eyes wide open.

A DUTCH crew is coming over on Hudson's Half Moon, which, everything considered, is appropriate, and perfectly agreeable, if the Dutch crew is willing.

THE SALE of Canonchet, R. I., will bring, to many, recollections of a period in our history which was not devoid altogether of incident or romance.

BY HER RECENT elections on the preferential system of voting, Tasmania, the island state of the Australian commonwealth, has succeeded in securing an entirely new composition of Parliament. This new assembly is generally admitted to represent public opinion in the most exact proportions ever attained. The labor party increased their seats from seven to twelve, reducing the ministerials to eighteen of a total of thirty; but the prime minister was not deterred by his heavy loss from describing the working of the system as perfect.

This new departure is proof of Tasmania's awakening to the urgency of reforms in her land policy. The parliamentary readjustment is, therefore, justly expected to result within the very near future in the opening of land for closer settlement. Of all Australian regions, Tasmania has the gravest settlement problem, since with her the point is less to attract immigration than to hold her native population. Her natural increase of population is admittedly among the highest known and were her mineral and other resources developed and her fertile lands thrown open, there would be no settlement problem of any kind on the island. As it is, she has lost out of her small total of a little over 180,000 inhabitants no less than 13,000, through excess of departures over arrivals, during the last four decades.

And yet it is thought that Tasmania could be made the workshop of the antipodes. Water power there is of extraordinary abundance, especially in the northwestern part of the island. The rainfall in those highlands averages probably over eighty inches and the plateau contains a number of large lakes situated from 2000 to 3000 feet above sea level. It has been calculated that by the relatively inexpensive construction of reservoirs Hobart, the capital, could be made the distributing center of nearly 60,000 horsepower. At the present time, that city uses barely 1000 horsepower for local traction and lighting.

The conviction has grown of late that what Australia needs above all is a broader sympathy with the world's affairs. But if she has allowed herself to be shut off from the main currents of world activity by her geographical isolation, the awakening is come and she is now receiving a wonderful stimulus from the mighty breath of imperialism which is passing around the globe wherever the British flag flies. The returning delegates of the imperial press conference will carry home with them an energizing impetus which is bound to hasten the beginning of Tasmania's industrial era. The outlook is of singular interest to America, for the antipodes' awakening from the spell of isolation came through the world cruise of the Atlantic fleet.

ONE OF the primary purposes of the exposition now in progress in Seattle is to attract the attention of the American people to Alaska, to cause them to study existing conditions in that great territory, to lead them into consideration of its possibilities, and to awaken among them an interest in the development of its resources. Although we have learned a great deal about Alaska in the last few years, we have not, however, entirely overcome the habit of regarding it as another Greenland, and, as a rule, we are as ignorant of it geographically, topographically and climatically as the world at large persists in being with regard to Siberia.

Of course, all this, or, at least, a great part of this, is attributable to the fact that our early impressions of Alaska were misleading. It has been associated in our minds mainly with snow-capped mountains, frozen seas, the seal, the walrus and the bear, and latterly, to some extent, with prospectors' trails and mining camps. We have all become more or less conscious of the erroneous character of these impressions, but in many cases we have not had the time and in many cases we have not had the disposition to correct them, and they have remained, so that to the average man Alaska seems so remote, and, from a personal viewpoint, so impossible, that he does not care to bother himself about it for the present.

Practically the same attitude of mind prevailed forty or fifty years ago with regard to what is now the greatest cereal-producing country in the world; but this indifference did not prevent the trans-Missouri empire from springing into being. We have to learn as we move along, but we are fortunate in that our opportunities for acquiring knowledge are improving every day. In the present case the holding of the Seattle exposition is impelling the presentation of facts concerning Alaska and a discussion of them that otherwise might be postponed for the ever-receding more convenient season.

A few striking points like the following are held out in relief: We paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska and the purchase of the territory at this price was referred to for some years afterward as "Seward's Folly." Since the territory passed into our possession it has yielded products of one kind or another to the value of \$325,000,000. It is producing gold, furs, fish, etc., today at the rate of \$33,500,000 per annum, and we are sending merchandise to the territory to the value of \$20,000,000 every year.

But this showing, splendid as it is, pales in the light of Alaska's future. The next few years promise to enlighten us in a surprising manner with regard to its resources in coal, copper and timber, but more especially with regard to its agricultural possibilities. Vast areas of the peninsula which stretches across the Pacific almost to the continent of Asia are said to be suitable for settlement and capable of supporting millions of people. In other words, we have another continent in reserve, to which we may direct our footsteps at any time.

THE Wright brothers, we take it, understand that in case they were running a line of airships, and people had taken passage in one of them, the prospective passengers would not be wholly content to sit around day after day and week after week waiting for some particular kind of wind to blow before they could sail. The prospective passengers would be likely to give their patronage to some rival transportation company.

ONE thing at least is quite certain. Philadelphia would be a great deal more talked about out in the Puget Sound country these days if it had consented to part temporarily with the Liberty Bell. But even as matters stand now, Philadelphia is mentioned occasionally.

WE SHALL not find it difficult to familiarize ourselves with the name of the new German chancellor for, from all accounts, he will take that little matter in his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

### Tasmania's Future